PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,912—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th July
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheeler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,
R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 23, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—[illegible] from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	B. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in. Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

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By Post 1-2.

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X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

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WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 2	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 3	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose Income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in F. Shed PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE PADRA-MOBHA EXTENSION ON THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1903, Padra-Mobha Extension, on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, having two Stations, viz., Ranu and Mobha, WILL BE OPENED FOR TRAFFIC, except for Explosives and Public Telegraph Messages.

On and from the same date the timings of the Trains will be as follows :—

STATIONS.	Mixed. Arrival	Mixed. Departure	STATIONS.	Mixed. Arrival	Mixed. Departure.
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Padra	...	9 33	Mobha	...	10 35
Ranu	9 56	9 59	Ranu	10 54	10 57
Mobha	10 18	...	Padra	11 15	...

Further Particulars as to Rules, Rates, and Classification of Goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July, 1903.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th July, 1903, is APPOINTED for a further hearing in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend :—

Re NUSSERWANJI DINSHAW MISTRY.
" RUSTOMJI JEHANGIRJI WADIA.
" DEWCHAND KARSONJI SHA.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their Claims in the Office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 27th July, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 117 OF 1903.

In the matter of the Petition of MUGANLAL TULSIDAS SHA and GIRDHARLAL TULSIDAS SHA, Dealers and Commission Agents in Piece-goods, Grocery, &c., as LILACHAND GAMBHIRMAL, and the 1st Insolvent also a Dealer in Piece-goods with MULCHAND MOTICHAND and LILADHAR BHIMJI as LILACHAND MULCHAND, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-ninth Day of July, One thousand Nine Hundred and Three by the Insolvents abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the Fourteenth Day of April, One thousand Nine Hundred and Three, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other Proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said Twenty-ninth Day of July at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same. Dated this 8th day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of July 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client GORE KULLIANJI RUTTONJI has contracted to PURCHASE the undermentioned property from Mr. GULABCHAND MOTICHAND DAMANIA, the Mortgagee thereof, and Mr. TRIBHOWANDAS RUTTONJI MODI as Owner thereof. All persons having a claim against the said property by way of inheritance, lease, lien mortgage, sale, gift, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same KNOWN IN WRITING to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Assessment within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period the Sale would be completed without reference to any such claims which shall then be considered as having been void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that part or piece or parcel of land or ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, formerly called or known by the name of Pepulwady Purnadwady and Dollara, and now as Panchayet Wadi, situate near Bhogishwar, admeasuring 445 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Jekissondas Gungadas, on the South by the property of Rajaram Girdhar, on the West by a public passage, and on the East by the property of Narayen Bawa, together with messuages and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 117, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 5236 (1) and 5237, and Street Nos. 11 and 1, and which is now in the possession of the said Tribhowandas Ruttonji Modi and his tenants.—Bombay, the 7th day of July, 1903.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

શ્રી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 29th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1903, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની મુંબઇ,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd June to 9th July, 1903, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WAUZI OR WAZAWA RE STREET, NEAR LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, IN MAHIM.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, the following landed property on the premises by order of Rukhmabai, widow of Mr. Sukharam Hoolajee Hate, and Mr. Ramrao Moreshwar Hate, the executors of the mortgagee Sukharam Hoolajee Hate, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of mortgagor Salesun Shaik Esmail, deceased by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage dated 15th December, 1892, and further charge dated 19th June, 1896, and executed by the mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of ground and tax land or cart called "Kasab Chir," containing by admeasurement 3445 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 21, new No. 3511, old Survey No.—in new Survey No. 18, together with the tenement or building or shed standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 5105, Street No. 434, all which premises are situate at and on the northern side of Wauzi or Wazawalee Street, near Lady Jamsetjee Road, in Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the cart of Haba Kewal, on or towards the west by Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the north partly by the cart of Haloo Miya Samadin and partly by the cart of Mancekjee Kapadia, and on or towards the south by Wauzi Street, together with the Fazendari right of rent of the land (being portion of the above land), occupied by Salee Mahomed Hajee Arab, and over which the said Salee Mahomed has built two houses as yearly tenant paying Rs. 4 and 6, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dadiary and Ferreira, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

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THE ROSERY FARM.—As the premises at 35, Parel Tank Road proved too small for her requirements, Mrs. BAKER has REMOVED the FARM to Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, Telephone No. 1015.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—QURESHI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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JOHN STIVEN,
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Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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CAPITAL.

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Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

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" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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" 12 Months.....	5 "
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, as Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London ·61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period .... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 7.

SECURITIES—
2¾ per cent. Consols .... £92 13 16 = + 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes .... £97 3/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £108 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 3/4 = − 1/8

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 24 3/8 = unchanged
2 months hence .... 24 1/8 = do
Spot in New York .... 52 7/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25 12 1/2 = do
Berlin " .... 20 38 1/2 = − 1/2
New York Demand .... 48 7 3/8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 2 1/4 pr ct = do
6 " " " .... 2 5/8 pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 2 3/4 pr ct = + 1/4
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1/8 pr ct = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans .... 1 5 8 pr ct = + 1/2
7 day market loans .... 1 5/8 pr ct = unchanged

Wheat.—Club No. 1 30 1-2. June-July. London Sellers.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11 3-4d.
Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35. July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Cawnpore 34 3-8. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone firm.
Linseed Sold 38 3-4. July-Aug. Buyers. Tone steady
Arrivals.—Steamers Bombay, Itaura.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6 30 − 26. Sold on speculation and for Export 2000. Imports 1000. Arrivals closed easier.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·03	6·01	5·64	5·32
−22	−22	−23	−14

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·16	5·15	5·14
−12	−11	−11	−11

Mar.-April. 5·14 −11

In New York—
Receipts at the Port.................. 2,000 bales.
Do. last year.................. 1,200 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 1,000 "
Do. do. Continent.................. nil
Mid-Uplands .... 11·60 − 53
Futures, month of July .... 11·40 − 35
Do. do. December .... 9·55 − 16

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 13 1/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept .... 10·36 − 62
Do. do. December.................. 9·40 − 19
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th July, 1903:—

Cotton	5,604 bales.
Wheat	14,040 cwts.
Linseed	4,753 "
Rape, Ral and Mustard seeds	6,967 "
Gingellyseed	963 "
Poppyseed	1,253 "
Groundnuts	163 "
Castorseed	1,778 "
Rice	1,662 "
Myrabollams	20 "
Cottonseed	1,350 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

TONE steady.
Bank T.T. ....1s. 4d.
Bank Demand..............................1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A..1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s 4 5-16d. at 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 171 1-2
Japan 30 do do 152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Tone easier.
Read 98-4
1st Settlement 98-3
Money Market, Tone, quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 16st June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	11	0
Rapeseed.—Tone flam.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore	5	13	0
Yellow Guzerat	5	14	6
Poppyseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	6	4	6
Forward	6	7	6
Castorseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	20	12	0
Forward	20	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad.................. Rs. 25 12
Club No. 1 .... " 28 8
Hard Red 50 per cent .... " 23 12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... steady.
Estimated sales.................. 4,000 Bales
Imports.................. 9,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·07	6·07	5·68
+ 4	+ 5	+ 4

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·37	5·26	5·10	4·20	5·19
+ 5	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 5

Mar.-April. 5·19 + 5

COTTON—The local market is unsettled and some holders of ready cotton are offering at considerable reductions in prices. Japan has been taken up some nice lots at low prices, and the Mills are also buyers. For Europe there is very little doing New crop closing quotations are Rs. 224 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 175 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.
Surats dull.
Good Bhawnagar 4 3-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................. 92 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......... 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 3-4
Bar Silver.................. 24 3-8

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	5	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	11
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	10	17	83
Total plague deaths to date	261,948	214,182	
Same date last year	4	3	109

MEN make houses; women make homes; necessity makes boarding-places, and flats happen.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LANG—DOBBS—June 1st, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev Harold M Lang, M A, Curate of the Parish Church, Kenilworth, Eustace Arthur Lang, Captain 2nd Battn Durham L I, second son of the Rev R Lang, M A, Vicar of Dinton, Bucks, to Amy Kathleen, second daughter of Colonel A Fairlie Dobbs, Indian Army, (retired).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—June 29, at Jubbulpore, the wife of W J Anthony, Forest Department, Hoshangabad, of a daughter.
BELL—July 2, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of H J Bell, of a son.
BUTLER—July 2, at Powell's Hotel, Murree, the wife of Gerald M Butler, Alliance Bank, of a son.
PRICE—July 3, at Ootacamund, to the Rev and Mrs Ld G S Price, C M S, a son.

MARRIAGE.

ACHESON—HAMBLEY—June 29, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, Alexander Hamilton Acheson, B I S N Co, to Annie Margaret, widow of the late W J Hambley, of the Ooregaum Gold Mine, and elder daughter of J E O'Shaughnessy, Esq, C E, Madras P W D (retd).

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—June 30, at Meerut, the Rev John Crawford, B A, B D, Church of Scotland Chaplain, aged 62.
CUNLIFFE—July 2, at Cherat, from enteric fever, David Foster, dearly loved and only son of F K Cunliffe, Esq, P W D, Calcutta, aged 19 years.
DE SANGES—July 1, at Orai, of enteric fever, Annie Theresa the dearly loved wife of Hubert Cecil de Sanges, Accountant, P W D.
McNAUGHT—June 27, at Dinapur, Mrs Matilda McNaught, in her 69th year.
PROUDLOCK—July 3, at the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund, of appendicitis, Flora, the dearly beloved wife of Robert L Proudlock, aged 3½ years.
STOWELL—On the night of the 19th June, in the neighbourhood of Umballa, in the train, of heat stroke, Mary Stowell widow of the late C F W Stowell, Esq, of Mussoorie, aged 63 years.
SHOWERS—At Kotulguri, Salonah, Tea Co, Ld, Assam, Charles James, the 3rd son of Major-General St G D Showers, C B, suddenly, from rupture of a blood vessel.
SCOTT—July 2, at Cherat, from enteric fever, Lieutenant George Treven Scott, the Queen's Regiment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-50m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-42m., 5-55a.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
League Football, Cooperage.
Public Meeting of Mahomedans, Anjuman Hall, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Indravaty left the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 14th inst. instead of the 12th.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which commenced on the 27th ult., terminated yesterday; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

IN A FIT OF JEALOUSY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Allix charged Mallema, a Mahomedan woman, with causing grievous hurt to another Mahomedan woman, named Khatiza, by tearing off a portion of her left ear. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused suspected the complainant of being on intimate terms with her husband, and on the 6th instant, in a fit of jealousy, she entered the complainant's room caught hold of her by her hair and pulled her left ear so violently as to tear off a lower portion of it. The Magistrate held that the assault was the result of a quarrel between the parties and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

A CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Tuesday, heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Ganpat walad Sawjee and Gulba walad Mhansing, in which the accused were convicted by Mr. B. Y. Gupte, Assistant Session Judge of Khandesh, of voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession, and were sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the convictions were confirmed by Mr. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, but the sentences were reduced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in each case. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khere appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the two appellants and one Mahomed walad Yusuf (who was acquitted and discharged) were committed by Mr R. E. A. Elliot, First Class Magistrate, on a charge of having voluntarily caused hurt to six Bhils with a view to extorting a confession from them of their having taken part in the commission of theft of some sheep belonging to one Punja, and compelling the production of the property. No. 1 was the police patel of the village of Boris to which the six Bhils belonged; No. 2 was the police patel of the neighbouring village of Nkumbe, while No. 3 was a police constable doing duty at the village of Boris. It was alleged by the prosecution that the six Bhils in question were beaten by the accused in the course of the preliminary police investigation which they held in regard to the complaint about the theft. It was stated that while Punja's sheep were grazing in the charge of his servant in the jungle of Nitumbe eleven thieves came up and took away four of the sheep on the 4th August, 1902, that the thieves appeared to be Bhils, and that Punja went and made a report to the accused No. 1. Next morning Nos. 1 and 3 went to the Bhils' quarters, and in company of eleven Bhils and some others went out to trace the track of the thieves from foot prints and to make a general search in the jungle. Accused No. 2 joined them afterwards, and it was said that the three accused beat the eleven Bhils, and that five of them produced some flesh as part of the stolen property in their possession. On a complaint being made of the ill-treatment to which six of the Bhils had been subjected, they were examined by a medical gentleman, who found marks upon them. The accused said that the case was got up against them. Mr. Gupte held it to be proved that accused Nos. 1 and 2 voluntarily caused hurt to the Bhils. No. 3 was acquitted and discharged. As regarded the sentence, Mr. Gupte felt that he ought to take into consideration that the accused were men of almost no education, that they lived in villages, and got by habit to look upon the Bhils as thieves and also to treat them with a good deal of roughness; and that their offence was more or less the result of their mistaken overzeal in the performance of their duties. Accused No. 1 and 2 were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but the sentence was reduced by Mr. Heaton to one month's imprisonment.

Their lordship, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal.

DELEGATES TO THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Godhra, Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., presiding, held on the 1st instant:—That the following gentlemen be elected delegates to the Conference: Khan Saheb Munshi Haidarsha; Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, Head Master, Telang High School; and Mr. Manovarali Imamali. That a Committe consisting of the members of the Anjuman named below be appointed for discussing questions bearing on the Conference:—Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, B. A., Chairman; Mr. Kazi Hamidulla, Vice Chairman; other members, Messrs. Ismalji Saberwalla, Haidarsha, Manovarali and Ghulam Rasul.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SULEMAN GULAM HOOSAIN.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, moved for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. The learned counsel said that a rule was taken out against the insolvent, calling upon him to proceed with his petition, but the insolvent has evaded service and had not appeared before the Court. His lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

RE ISMAIL ABDUL KADUR.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the arguments for an interim order. The creditor, the learned counsel said, had filed an affidavit to which the insolvent had no time to reply. The application was granted.

RE SHA MAGANLAL TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Hassan B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Shripad, and Laud, appeared on behalf of the insolvents and applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. The rule was granted.

RE MAHOMED ABDUL GAFUR.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. As none of the creditors appeared to show cause, the rule was made absolute.

RE NAOROJI NUSSERWANJI SURTI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE NAJARALI RAJABALI.

Mr. Bahadurji, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His lordship enquired if the insolvent had deposited the books of account with the Official Assignee. Mr Bahadurji replied that the insolvent was in jail, and if an interim order a week were granted he would hand over the books, which were at present with his trustees, to the Official Assignee. A week's interim order was granted.

RE RAVJI KHIMJI THAKAR.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Patel, who appeared for a creditor, said that the insolvent was ordered on the 24th June last to deposit his books of account and to be present in Court for examination. As the insolvent had not put in his appearance counsel applied for a warrant for his apprehension.

Mr Mankar for the insolvent asked that the matter be allowed to stand over for a week on the ground that the creditor's affidavit had been served on his client late in the evening, and he had accordingly no time to reply.

In reply to his lordship, Mr. Mankar said the insolvent was not present in court.

Mr. Bahadurji saw no reason why the insolvent should not deposit his books of account. The reason why his client was not able to serve the affidavit was that the insolvent was keeping out of the way.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a week, and ordered the insolvent to be present in the office of Messrs. Kanga and Patel to receive service in the course of the day.

MR. BAPUJI KASINATH.

On the application of Mr. Kemp, the insolvent was given his personal discharge.

RE SHAMRAO KASINATH.

On the application of Mr. Menkar, the insolvent was given his personal discharge.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co vs Lakshmishanker Dewshunker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and H—Part heard.
525-02—s P Favil Mahomed Hassan bin Shaik Ahmed Makha vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
123-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand—Mulla and Co.
389-00—Mantri and B—Bhowanishunker Wassoodew Patuck vs Satyabhamabai widow Captain and V.
194-02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Messrs William Watson and Co—Smetham B and N.
240-02—Madhowjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Inggiwandas and others—Matubhai J and M.
490-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojroj vs Rawjee Raghunath and others—Mantri B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Fort Press Co Ld and reduced—Little and Co for Petitioner—The Fort Press Co Ld and reduced Petitioners—Crawford B and Co for Creditors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

960,02—D D Romer—Haricband Bhembari vs Parwatibai widow—Part heard.
42,03—M R Vakil Hormusjee Bomonjee Khan vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co Unwalla and P for postponement.
495,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.
677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Vajdas—B Raghawaya.
482,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Premji and others—Thakerdas and Co.
291-02—Daphtary and F—Daniel Wallace Radgers and others vs Ersabhai Moola Atdialli—Mirza and M.
756,02—Likehit and L—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustumji Viksji—In person.
252-02—Nanu and H—Liladhur Pragjee and another vs Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.
161-02—Tyabjee and Co—Purshotum alias Kabal Manecklal vs Bai Itchha widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.
730-02—Sorabjee and J—Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Ibradim vs Azizabibi widow and others—In person.
737-93—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Khooshalbhai and others vs Kutboodin Abdool Rahim Paloba and others—D D Romer.
303-11505-01—Crawford B and Co—Girdhar Shamjee and another vs Tribhoovandas Lalcobhoy—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

On Question of Costs.

170,03—Payne and Co—Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Zulikhabai and others—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

617,02—Payne and Co—K ka Khossal and another vs Manek chand Girdhar and others (In person)—Malvi H and M.
206,99—Mulla and M—Maneckshah Pestonji Colabewalla vs Rustomji Dadabhoy Karanjia and others.
688,02—Payne and Co—Essabhoy Dadabhoy vs Abbhai Dawoodkhand.
83,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Parwahbai and another vs Carsondas Nathoo—Wadia and G.
9,03—Shamrao and M—Shedurmal Tarsakri vs Nameckchand Masidilal and others.
143,03—K B Mehta—Dadabhoy Oowasji Randelba vs Dorabji Dhunjibhoy Talati—Smitham B and N—For postponement.
154,09—Thakordas and Co—Haji Adrm Sidick vs Maneckji Eduiji Contractor—H D Shroff. For postponement.
227,03—K B Mehta—Fakirji Ramji vs Marsland Price and other—Little and Co.
239,03—D D Romer—Madhowji Nursey vs Maharaj Shri Gopalji Kalian Rajiram—Mulla and M
295,03—Mulla and M—Maneckshah Pestonji Colabewalla vs Bomanji Khershedji Bhandopwalla—F B Pavri.
226,93—Captain and V—Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum Mitha vs Sayed Abdul Rehman Valud Sayedalli and others.
240,03—Balshanker K and G—Gunpat Madhow vs Khasinath Garanji and others.
352,03—Jehangir and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs the very Reverend Diogo Antonio Lobo and others—Rustomji and Co.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9.03—In person—Moolabai evidence vs Curram Bhugwan and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

184,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A—Part-heard.
89-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topa and others—D D Romer Thakurdas and Co Little and Co—Partly deemed by Justice Batty.
592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.
147,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.
196,03—Crawford B and Co—Panduram Rowji Dhore vs Ragunath Vithal Bootha—Jamshedji and R.
274-02—Mulla and M—Surajmull Choonilal vs Maneckband Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.
173,93—Shamrao and M—Vadilal Lalubhoy vs Mahasookhram Kalidas—Matoobhoy J and M.
9,01—P N Billimoria—Rumjanally Jumabhoy vs Khatizabai widow and others.
587,98—Chitnis and M—Jivraj Tribhowan and others vs Dhanibai and others—Thakordas and Co.
657,658,01—Payne and Co—Bejnath Nehermal vs Dayabhoy Tapidas—Chitnis and M.
617,00—Mulla and M—Trikumdas Hemraj vs Damji Hemra—Little and Co.
233-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Dwarkadas Dharumsey and others vs Bai Ratiatabai widow and others—Khanderao S and K.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Wednesday.—The wave of low pressure in the Arabian Sea continues advancing north wards, and light to moderate rain has extended along the west coast. Showers have fallen in south India, the Deccan, the Satpuras and the Central India plateau and light to moderate, rain in the south Madras coast. Light rain has fallen in Burma and light to heavy rain in Assam parts of Bengal and north Behar. Cherrapoonjee has received 11 inches, shillong 6; Cochin 3 Mangalore Mount Abu Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Berhampore, and Akyab 2, Mymensing, Karwar, Mormugao, Cuddapa, Kurnool, Indore, Pachmarhi, and Cocanada, one inch. Another feeble advance of the monsoon winds is taking place on the east of the Arabian Sea. Light to moderate rain is probable on the West coast during the next 24 hours and showers in south India, the Deccan Central Provinces, Gujerat, and possibly Central India. Light rain is probable in Burma, and light to moderate rain in Assam, Bengal and Behar.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Sutherland, Captain A. Wallace, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta reports having experienced strong south-west wind, and sea, in the Bay. Moderate south-west wind on the coast and heavy westerly swell and no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	26	38	25	35	25	22	29	36
Wednesday, 8th July	0	15	00	03	0	00	0	04
Total	26	53	25	38	25	22	29	40
Total fall to July 8, 1902	12	30	17	21	15	38	13	55
Total fall to July 8, 1901	43	95	70	45	37	23	35	30

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH JULY.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·520	NW	15	92·6	83·9	43	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·571	E	18	94·8	86·2	77	...	0·00	− 0·11
Muscat	29·522	SE	2	90·8	87·0	82	...	0·03	− 0·33
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Lahore	29·446	NW	2	111·4	83·9	40	..	0·33	− 3·10
Sirsa	29·524	WSW	4	110·3	84·1	37	...	0·53	− 2·21
Delhi	29·452	W	2	110·2	91·4	30	...	0·12	− 5·78
Agra	29·459	NW	6	110·1	90·9	37	...	0·11	− 5·51
Cawnpore	29·455	Calm	3	109·5	8?·1	41	..	2·07	− 4·07
Allahabad	29·481	WSW	7	109·1	88·8	47	..	0·91	− 8·64
Jhansi	29·505	SW	6	107·3	88·2	33	0·40	1·84	− 7·54
Jacobabad	29·538	Calm	1	115·6	88·1	92	...	0·13	− 0·70
Karachi	29·604	SW	8	95·3	87·3	78	...	0·05	− 1·03
Jeypore	29·535	WSW	6	110·2	88·1	46	...	0·37	− 4·59
Ajmere	29·568	W	15	106·4	88·0	70	...	0·19	− 4·06
Deesa	29·598	S	13	107·6	80·1	67	0·03	01·0	− 4·44
Ahmedabad	29·611	SW	4	102·8	78·1	78	0,16	0·52	− 9·35
Bhuj	29·591	SW	12	102·3	82·9	71	...	0·02	− 3·26
Jamnagar	29·618	SSE	9	101·1	78·7	83	1·25	1·29	− 3·51
Dwarka	29·597	SE	11	92·4	84·8	78	...	0·40	...
Rajkot	29·611	SE	1	100·9	81·0	75	..	0·35	− 7·63
Bhavnagar	29·608	S	7	99·1	84·0	65	..	2·26	− 4·03
Veraval	29·605	SSE	2.	87·1	83·7	79	...	1·02	− 0·55
Neemuch	29·507	WSW	12	100·5	77·7	73	0·03	2·92	− 3·99
Indore	29·6?8	NW	4	97·3	75·1	89	1·41	8·27	− 1·07
Saugor	29·565	W	7	99·9	83·?	55	...	2·85	− 9·35
Jubbulpore	29·557	WNW	4	102·0	82·1	65	0·06	4·58	− 9·20
Hoshangabad	29·603	SW	5	104·0	83·2	69	..	1·29	− 8·87
Khandwa	29·619	SW	6	101·2	79·6	66	...	3·94	− 5·97
Raipur	29·595	SW	9	101·4	81·4	72	..	4·5?	− 7·95
Nagpur	29·651	SW	7	99·2	78·6	77	..	8·6?	− 3·25
Amraoti	29·613	WSW	8	97·2	77·5	73	...	5·14	− 3·99
Akola	29·619	WSW	6	97·?	75·4	76	0·?9	3·78	− 3·44
Surat	29·644	S	8	94·2	80·6	79	...	2·46	−11·41
Malegaon	29·653	WSW	1	93·4	75·1	80	0·47	6·81	+ 1·12
Bombay	29·666	SE	14	88·0	78·9	71	0·04	31·45	− 5·94
Poona	29·678	W	7	91·0	72·?	83	0·51	3·6?	− 2·62
Ahmednagar	29·675	W	2	81·9	72·9	80	0·10	14·6	+ 8·86
Aurangabad	29·627	W	6	91·8	73·7	74	...	2·79	...
Sholapur	29·689	SW	11	9?·2	75·0	78	..	11·13	+ 5·65
Ratnagiri	29·699	SE	10	85·?	76·9	85	0·49	23·0	−12·?0
Bijapur	29·698	WSW	8	91·4	71·?	85	0·02	8·31	+ 4·20
Belgaum	29·714	SW	18	82·3	66·8	84	0·04	5·8?	− 5·72
Marmugoa	29·717	SSW	6	84·0	76·9	91	1·05	85·1?	+ 3·13
Karwar	29·715	SW	4	83·2	75·5	86	1·?5	12·8	− 4·45
Mangalore	29·748	Calm	1	85·9	73·9	93	2·?8	10·1?	− 7·?3
Calicut	29·790	NNE	4	85·2	74·7	92	?·35	35·47	− 8·30
Cochin	29·816	NNW	..	85·3	72·9	9?	2·97	36·0?	
Bangalore	29·758	WSW	12	86·5	67·5	71	...		− 1·02
Secunder-								4·52	+ 0·40
abad	29·679	WSW	8	96·2	74·4	80	0·1	2·8	− 3·64
Masulipatam	29·639	WNW	1	95·6	77·6	10?	2·4	8·7?	+ 2·59
Bellary	29·611	WSW	4	93·0	75·?	7	0,1?	4·8	+ 2·?9
Cuddapah	29·694	W	L	94·7	75·3	8	1·43	9·21	+34·91
Madras	29·677	SW	7	93·5	74·5	8?	0·13	2·3?	− 0·23
Coimbatore	29·781	W	8	92·4	70·6	8?	...	1·??	− 0·?3
Trichinopoly	29·753	Calm		101·6	74·4	?0	0·55	1·9?	− 0·07
Negapatam	29·744	W	6	90·2	76·0	85	0·86	2·05	− 0·64
Colombo	29·813	NW	12	85·0	77·5	85	...	58·6	− 3·27

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=0·10. (14·62); G T H=0·03 (15·60); St G H=0·03 (18·15); C.P=0·01 (21·33).

SUMMARY.

Pressure which has been low for some days in the south has now risen briskly on the malabar Coast and at Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Ratnagiri while the high pressure in the Punjab has given way, and there has been a brisk fall at Lahore and Cawnpore. Pressure is still in slight defect of normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 18 and in the United Provinces.

Winds are south-westerly at Karwar and Goa and south-easterly on the North Konkan Coast; they have also changed to south-east in Kathiawar and at Jamnagar and Dwarka. They are south-westerly to north-westerly over the rest of the country. The force has been strong at Veraval.

Temperature is in excess of normal is most places The maximum varied from 116° at Jacobabad to 83° at Karwar, and the minimum from 91° at Delhi to 68° at Bangalore.

Could and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind, the Punjab and United Provinces where it is clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen in many places, the chief amounts being about three inches at Cochin, about two inches at Mangalore and Masulipatam and between one and two inches at Jamnagar, Indore, Mormugao Karwar and Cuddapah.

Weather.—The monsoon is very weak. Showery and cloudy weather continues along the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·617
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...."	79·1
Dew Point............	77·4
Relative humidity of Air............	0·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	79·9
General Directions of wind.*	SE, S, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	302
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	1·65
" " year	2?·36
Additiona fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 8th July............	0·03

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command Poona, 3rd July.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following transfer is ordered:—Lieut G Baillie from the Mhow Dist to the Aden Dist.

Indian Medical Service—The following transfer is ordered; Lieut C E Bulteel from the Deesa Dist to the Poona Dist.

Bt-Col R H Kellie British Service on vacating the appointment of Commandant Deolali Depot on the 12th July is permitted to proceed to England.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps:—Capt W A Light 14th Bo Infy; and Lieut G Hutchinson 22nd Bo Infy.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified as stated in modern Languages:—

Russian—Capt J J O'B Sexton 10th Bo Lt I; Lieut J H W Morgan Erinpura Irregular Force; and Lieut H P M Lord 23rd Bo Rifles.

French—Passed—Capt A G Stuart 2nd Battn Royal Scots.

Lieut E B Maunsell Indian Army 5th Bo Cav is granted leave for one year. Pension Service sixth year commenced 8th Sept 1902.

Capt L I S Hulke Adjt 2nd Battn B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps is granted general leave in India for 60 days.

Condr F S Stafford Ordnance Depts has been granted an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Royal Field Artillery—Major C C Sankey 41st Battery has leave of absence out of India for six months on medical certificate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2,207 tons, Captain H Plough, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Kt Commander, 2,716 tons, Captain J R Durant, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,763 tons, Captain J T Prowse, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Essen, 1,861 tons, Captain P Paulson, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, Marseilles and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 25th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 891 tons, Captain M Winiker, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, one cabin and 30 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus......2125 Pears......................Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie......E J C Hordern......................R I M
Magdala ....Turret-ship
Abyssinia ....Turret-ship
Investigator...........Comdr T H Heming..................R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100...
Do No 102...
Do No 103...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Carthage	2893	Davidson			E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2864	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Golconda	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kohinur	19?5	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Fultala	1692	Fry			M M & Co
W Bridge	2206	Chivers			W & A G & Co
Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Virawa	3383	Hutcheson			Transport
Valetta	3749	Palmer	China	15-7	P & O Co
Palitana	1924	Lemarchard			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Pundit	2?1	Crebbin			T M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	15-7	E Tajbhoy
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	?-7	F M & Co
C	Marienfels	36?5	Penkow	Karachi	15-7	Glade & Co
D	Clan Urquhart	3777	McPherson	Dunkirk	18-7	F M & Co
F	Bombay Maru	3398	Murai	Yokohama	16-7	N Y Kaisha
G	Gulf of Trinidad	2350	Hughes	R S Ports	11-7	B&PS N Co
H	Safari	?93	Winiker	Zanzibar	9-7	A Strandes
K	Essen	1161	Paulson	Hamburg	9-7	Vol Bros
M	Courland	760	Esmail	Mormugoa	11-7	Shepd & Co
N	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Baltimore	10-7	W & A G & Co
O	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	29-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati......... 213 Mahomed ....Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Merton Hall	2767	Prowse	Karachi	9-7	K N & Co
2	Arabia	2330	Read	Liverpool	11-7	W & A G & Co
3	Balduino	3044	Brusaca	Genoa	15-7	F Crocco
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	17-7	F Crocco
5	Chusan	2852	Cooke	China	29-7	P & O Co
6	Nankin	2557	Roberts	Kobe	18-7	P & O S N Co
7	Tientsin	2565	Kenrick	Kobe	10-7	P & O Co
8	Laeisz	?352	Wellhoefer	Amsterdam	15-7	V Bro
9	Howick Hall	?377	Kilvert	Port Said	9-7	Ralli Bros
10 & 11	Kangra	1418	Watson	P Gulf	14-7	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-7	P & O Co
14	Kapurthala	?21	Bamber	P Gulf	9-7	M M & Co
16	Dwarka	759	Neilson	Karachi	10-7	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Sutherland s	Wallace	Calcutta, June 25

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Huzara s	Sharpe	Persian Gulf
	Needles s	Turner	Karachi
	H M S Naiad	Stewart	Port Said
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Safari, Winiker, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Merton Hall, Prowse, for Karachi.
" Arraigo, Plough, for Calcutta.
" Essen, Paulson for Amsterdam, &c.

The steamer Chusan, entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamers Clan Maclaren and Clan Lindsay, arrived at London, on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—27 bales cotton W Atherton and Co; 53 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 120 bales wool C Nanjee; 2 bales wool T Jewandas; 22 bales silk waste David Sassoon and Co; 4 casks condiments H Munchurjee and Sons; 19 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 3000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—62 cwt maize J A Begbie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—20 cases opium P and O S N Company; 108 chests tea Shaw Wallace and Co; 3 bales skins N M S Mamed; 17 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 4 bales skins R M Kocka.

FOR HAMBURG.

Laeisz s—442 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 2310 bales cotton, 2000 cwt cottonseed, 10014 cwt rapeseed, 5856 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp H Govindjee; 615 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 125 cwt gum Padumsee Jethabhoy.
Marienfels s—1525 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 210 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1006 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers; 10) cwt gum Birjee Vi dhur; 115 bales cottonply H E Bede and Sons; 3000 cwt rapeseed 6000 maize, and 2000 cwt linseed Tata and Co; 402 cwt gum Padumsee Jetha; 220 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co; 999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—998 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes and Co; 12 cases bristles Glade and Co: 4000 cwt linseed Tata and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Laeisz s—800 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt poppyseed N Sunderjee; 1930 cwt rapeseed and 900 cwt poppyseed John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Doo Balduino s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 4000 cwt linseed and 11000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1999 cwt linseed and 915 cwt castorseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Doo Balduino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 667 cwt castorseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Doo Balduino s—400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Essen s—4000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 10 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co; 515 bales cotton Goculdas Dossa and Co.
Nankin s—180 bales cotton Ewing and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nankin s—300 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Valetta s—650 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist H Pallonjee; 100 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 tons oldiran Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.
Bombay Maru s—600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—160 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—25 bales twist M M Essabhoy.
Capri s—500 bales twist Lam Yie Co; 1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Valetta s—3 cases opium P and O Co; 25 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE OF 1899-1902.

FROM whose pen we are not told, but presumably from that of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the local Government has just issued an exhaustive report on the Great Famine as it prevailed in this presidency. It is in three volumes—one containing the report proper; another giving us the text of the many returns, circulars of instructions from Government to its officers; and the third consisting of an admirably prepared map of the presidency from which may be seen, at a glance, the districts most afflicted. To look back upon that terrible period is only less painful than go through it, but it was necessary to compile this record of the most trying experience Bombay has ever known, in order that the valuable lessons it taught our administrators may not be lost to those who may, through the inscrutable decrees of Providence, have to grapple with such another dread visitation in years to come. Five years ago famine conditions prevailed in nine districts covering an area of 46,004 square miles out of a total of 52,782, and a population of seven and a half millions out of a total of nine. The recent famine was more extensive, affecting fifteen districts and 60,665 square miles out of 75,393 and 9·8 millions out of 12·2. The historian tells us that the immediate causes of the famine were the failure of the rains on which the employment and the income of the people—that is to say of 65 per cent. of the population—depended; and a consequent abnormal rise in the price of food-grains, which in September, 1899, had become as high as in January, 1897. Moreover the disorganisation of trade and curtailment of demand for manufactured articles threw on public charity many who are ordinarily employed in industries other than agriculture. The distress was accentuated by the previous conditions which affected both Gujarat and the Deccan though in different degrees. As the writer of the report states, the resources of the people of the Deccan had been depleted by previous scarcity; in Gujarat they had not. For a long span of years Gujarat had been blessed by unfailing prosperity. Even when their neighbours had been in want they had thriven. They had grown sleek, and felt the pinch of poverty long before the Deccani, inured to privations by the hardships through which he had gone. The Gujarathi had wealth of cattle, and these were the first to suffer. Crops failed with both races; but whatever else they may be entitled to complain of neither can with truth allege that prompt and ample measures were not taken for their succour though the resources of Government were severely taxed. In the second year the situation was less acute than in the first. Whereas in 1899 the maximum number on relief was 1,547,000, the number declined to one-third of that total, whilst in the third year a still further decrease was noted.

Summarising the losses of the land-holding classes in the three years, we find that the deficiency in the out-turn of food crops alone in the year 1899-1900, as compared with the out-turn of the normal year 1898-99, amounted to some eight and-a-half millions of tons, valued at sixty crores of rupees. To this estimate must be added the losses from the failure of the cotton, oil-seeds, and crops other than food crops of high commercial value, and from the death of two millions of cattle in 1899 1900, the larger proportion of which were of the valuable breeds of Gujarat. The addition of twelve crores to the former and two crores to the latter brings the losses to seventy-four crores or nearly fifty million pounds sterling. There was a further loss, we are reminded, the amount of which cannot even be approximately computed, in the expenditure of savings in fruitless attempts to keep cattle alive. It will readily be understood how heavily a three-years' famine told on the country and the people. Agriculturists naturally suffered most. The total or partial failure of their crops in each of the years represented a loss to them of seventy-two crores of rupees. The agricultural labourer, on the other hand, is believed to have been least affected, since if he retained his health and strength, on relief works he was little worse off than in years of plenty. But it seems competition for employment tended to lower wages, of which the purchasing power was at the same time minimised by high prices, and this fact doubtless caused distress among the labourers who continued in private employment. The mill-industry was much hampered by short stocks and consequent high price of cotton, several factories having to work short hours and general depression; and, lastly, it is written, two moral results of the vast system of Government relief have been generally noticed by district officers—on the one hand, a perhaps inevitable loss of self-respect and self-reliance among those who accepted relief, and on the other, a great increase of confidence in Government throughout the country.

Those who cannot find time to study the report in all its sections will do well to turn to the Final Remarks wherein the whole document is excellently summarised. There they will also find the deduction Government has drawn from their experience of the most serious and extensive famine which has been known. The main lesson Government thinks, to be learned from the contrasts in different divisions of the presidency, and at different times in the same division, is that no efforts on the part of officials and the charitable can be successful in relieving people who will do nothing to help themselves, and will not accept reasonable conditions. Able-bodied people in Gujarat obstinately refused to leave their homes in the first year of famine and could have been saved from the effects of want only by free gifts of food or money without discrimination. The greater success of the relief measures in the Deccan in that year was not due to more liberality, because the conditions were throughout more stringently enforced in that part of the presidency than in Gujarat, but entirely to the attitude of the people who of their own accord sought relief and gladly acceded to the terms. But it is shown that so early as the second year of the famine experience had had its effect also in Gujarat, and able-bodied people in need of relief willingly worked for a subsistence wage, so that in many cases the out-turn cost less than in normal times. Gratuitous relief was then reduced to normal proportions. The remarks on the subject of relief close with the following noteworthy passage:—"The sufferings and loss of life in Gujarat are to be deeply regretted, but they were apparently necessary to teach the people that in a time of disaster exertions on their own part are necessary for their salvation." We believe that they have fully realised the truth of this doctrine, and that should Gujarat ever again be visited, it will result in less disastrous consequences. Another point to which Government calls attention is the proved soundness of the Bombay Revenue System. Little or no increase in the transfer of land to the non-agricultural classes occurred. "One will search in vain," observes the writer of the report, "in the statistics for indications of such results of a series of disastrous seasons as would have been inevitable under an oppressive assessment or under a revenue system which is not generally well adapted to the circumstances of the people."

THE COTTON PANIC.

THE highly artificial stimulus which has been given to American cotton prices by the astute bulls of the New Orleans and New York markets was bound to reach a natural climax, and it is unlikely that the news of the panic which we recorded yesterday was received in Lancashire with any great degree of surprise. It has been clear for over a month past that a crash must come. The pressure which has been so noticeable recently did not come from New York particularly. New Orleans was the centre of influence, and the bulls of that city have, for some time, been doing just what they liked with the market. Liverpool and New York were of only secondary importance, as stocks were controlled by the southern centre. Thus the important combinations which have been announced recently in New York, and the short time movement in Lancashire have had but little influence one way or another. Now that the climax has been reached, however, they will doubtless have their effect upon future developments. A month ago to-day prices in New Orleans were forced to a phenomenal point. William P. Brown, a southern bull, who has been paramount since the commencement of the inflation, financed himself quite apart from Wall Street, and the bears of New York were, therefore, powerless. Consternation was evident a month ago, and July supplies were selling at the will of the New Orleans speculator. That shrewd financier was good enough to inform the American newspapers that cotton had cornered itself—that no man or set of men could be made responsible for the advances. He had simply bought cotton at prices which he thought were in consonance with the demand of the staple. Cotton itself had made the prices, and it had been a simple question of supply and demand. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and it does not explain away the position by any means. The estimates of cotton in view for July were considerably higher than was the case a year ago, and at the same time it is perfectly obvious that the demand is by no means so great. Lancashire is taking much less by design, and the American cotton mills are taking less also. The floods have been charged with the inflation, but the effects of the floods have cut both ways. They have closed mills as well as spoiled cotton, and it seems a very simple proposition that the demand could not be felt until it was made. We fail to see that a legitimate demand for July can have brought about the state of affairs which has existed. The pressure has come all along from New Orleans, and the news which we published yesterday will be very acceptable in Lancashire.

CENTURIES IN FIRST-CLASS CRICKET.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the home cricket season in first-class matches up to date has been the number of centuries which have been scored. Up to June 17th 51 three-figure innings had been hit which, taking into consideration the number of matches that have been abandoned or drawn through rain, affords striking testimony of the form that the principal batsmen are in this year. A few days ago Reuter reported that R. H. Spooner had made 243 for Lancashire vs. Notts, and C. B. Fry 200 for Sussex vs. Surrey, so that up to date five individual innings of 200 and upwards have been recorded in first-class matches. Of these C. B. Fry claims two, 234 and 200, and has besides made two other scores of three figures, 174 and 181. John Gunn whose 294 for Notts vs. Leicestershire is the highest individual score made this season has also played another fine innings of 161 not out. G. L. Jessop, besides his big score of 286, has played an innings of 168. P. Perin, the Essex player, has made three hundreds, 170 and 102 not out (in the same match) and 102. Arnold, the Worcestershire professional, has also performed the feat of making two separate hundreds in a match against Cambridge University, his contributions to the Worcestershire totals being 101 not out and 128. A number of batsmen besides those already named have made hundreds twice up to date as follows:—K. S. Ranjitsinhji (105 and 162 not out), P. F. Warner (149 and 135), E. M. Dawson (116 and 122 not out), Hayward (107 and 130), H. K. Foster (120 and 119), W. Gunn (139 and 112), Knight (144 not out and 131 not out), A. J. L. Hill (150 and 100). The following players have reached three figures once:—J. A. Dixon (104 not out), King (127), Deaton (101), H. G. Garnett (122), Llewellyn (148), Bowley (149), Seymour (127), T. H. Fowler (114), Wrathall (160), W. G. Grace (150), F. Thomas (116), R. H. Spooner (243), Hayes (102), Quaife (130), Brown, sen. (125), B. T. T. Bosanquet (108), Gill (100), F. H. Hollins (114), U. C. MacLaren (143), C. McGahey (110 not out), L. J. Moon (122) Trott (103), Sharp (120), and Hirst (123). In the above list it will be noticed there are five Lancashire representatives and four each from Middlesex and Gloucestershire. Worcestershire, Yorkshire, Surrey, Leicestershire, and Notts have each three representatives; Essex, Hants, and Sussex two each; Warwickshire and Kent, one each; while Somerset and Derbyshire are unrepresented. The Leicestershire and Gloucestershire batsmen have been able to run up big scores against their opponents, but curiously enough have not won a single match yet.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE War Department of the United States have just published a report received from the Governor of the Philippines which goes to show that the agricultural depression which has been talked of there is by no means so bad as has been described, and that there is no reason to fear a famine. He admits that there is a shortage of the usual food supply but denies that the situation is by any means serious. To show how little real famine or hunger there has been, he states that he has not yet received a single call from a Provincial Governor for rice for free distribution, and the only gratuitous distribution of rice that has taken place as yet has not exceeded in value 2,000 dollars. This was paid for out of the War Famine Fund. Apparently the most serious feature of the present situation is the loss of cattle from rinderpest. This disease has wrought havoc amongst the agricultural stock of the islands. Moreover the situation cannot be alleviated by the introduction into the country of fresh supplies of stock, as new cattle would be absolutely certain to contract the disease immediately after they began their labours in the fields. The only chance of successfully overcoming present difficulties is to import perfectly immunized cattle. At the present time the Governor states that 10,000 of such animals are now on their way from the Yang-tse valley in China. There is a fair prospect than that in a few months the situation will have greatly improved. The home Government has suggested that rice and cattle should be sent out from the States—a fair example of ideas which prevail as to conditions and prices in the East even amongst those in high places in the West. It has also been proposed that the people should be taught to eat wheat, but with Governor Taft we are inclined to think that that would be a profitless task. The Governor has evidently, in the course of his short sojourn in the Philippines, picked up a very good grasp of the political economy of the islands. He rightly holds that it is exceedingly important that Government would not pauperize the people by unnecessary gratuitous distributions of relief. He concludes his report with the satisfactory statement that the Philippine Government is in a position to meet any emergency that may arise in the case of famine.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay telegraphed the following message to his Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday:—Lord Northcote on behalf of Bombay Presidency, begs to tender humble congratulations to his Majesty." The following reply was received by his Excellency from the Private Secretary to his Majesty—"I am commanded by the King-Emperor to thank you and through you the inhabitants of Bombay for their kind message.

H. M. S. Naiad, Captain R. H. J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Port Said.

THE Travancore Government have sanctioned revised scholarship rules for the training of teachers belonging to poor and backward classes for the purpose of employing them in Primary Schools for the education of such classes. The scholarships amount to Rs. 2 per mensem, and will, subject to certain conditions, be tenable for three years. The number of such scholarships which may be granted annually will not exceed 36 in each of the three Divisions of the State, namely Nagercoil, Trevandum and Kottayam.

SANCTION was granted for the construction of the American Pacific cable by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company in August last. The cable starts from San Francisco, touches at Honolulu and Guam, and lands at Luzon in the Philippines. The sanction included connection between Luzon and the Chinese coast, with a branch line to Japan, but it does not appear whether these additions have or have not yet been completed. The length of the cable from San Francisco to the Philippines is about 6,750 miles. The United States Government retains the right to purchase the cable on stated terms.

JACK O'BRIEN, a well-known Philadelphia pugilist, is delivering lectures on physical culture, for the benefit of a church in that city.

A GIGANTIC turtle, weighing over 1001bs., has been caught in the Sabine River, Texas. It took four men with a rope to land the monster.

THE twenty-year-old son of a farmer at Horbling, Lincolnshire, has just accomplished the remarkable feat of clipping 100 sheep in a day. He was engaged about seventeen hours from start to finish.

Dog owners in Vienna are to be held responsible for any accidents to motors and cycles resulting from their dogs not being under proper control. The owner will also be liable to prosecution if his dog pursues a car.

ON opening a can of tomatoes a Canadian lady found £10 placed inside. It is thought to be an advertising trick on the part of the canning firm to get their goods talked about.

A VERY little dog, coming across a very big one in the streets of Houston, Texas, growled, and attempted to bite it. The big dog quietly picked up his diminutive antagonist and ate it.

THE Bristol Master Butchers' Association have passed a resolution appealing to the Government to stop the "unwise and injurious" action proposed by the New Zealand authorities to open shops in England for the sale of Colonial meat.

IMPRISONED in the Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton are two large white whales, rare specimens in Atlantic-coast waters. They entered the lakes in pursuit of mackerel schools, which have been plentiful. These whales are said to be very valuable.

A BANKRUPT at Yarmouth, who combined the trades of rabbit and fish dealing, told the Official Receiver that the last rabbit season was a very bad one, as people who used to go in for rabbit suppers now went in for pork and cheese suppers.

WHILE a bridegroom was waiting for his bride in a church at Christchurch, New Zealand, the bride's dressmaker walked in with a large parcel containing the wedding dress. She had forgotten the bride's address, and had to come to the church to find it out.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

INTERVIEW WITH HERR BEBEL.

The chief feature of the present electoral campaign, writes a "Daily News" correspondent in Germany, is the general political apathy prevailing in almost all parties, with the exception of the Social Democrats. Prince Bismark, good electoral tactician as he was, fully realised the indirect support given to Social Democracy by the apathy of the constituents, and he once even ventilated the idea whether it would not be possible to make polling compulsory, but he had to abandon it as impracticable. The Social Democrats hope to obtain about 2-1-2 million votes, or almost 400,000 more than in 1898. I have already pointed out in a previous article why the number of members returned by the Socialists stands in no proportion to the votes polled, and the comparatively small increase of seats which the Socialists, in spite of their victory, will presumably win at the impending elections will again prove the correctness of my views. The optimists among the party, it is true, dream of eighty and ninety seats, an increase of thirty, but I do not think this sanguine estimate justified.

AN EXHAUSTING CAMPAIGN.

The other day I saw Herr Bebel, who had just returned to Berlin for a couple of hours to discharge most urgent business at home. This "Leading Leader" of German Social Democracy has, like all other members of his party, been travelling all over Germany for two months, holding meetings and addressing the masses. I found him hoarse and somewhat done up from giving daily long speeches, and this is not to be wondered at. Here in Germany the Social Democratic leaders must by their speeches partly make up for the want of a Press. Herr Bebel, for instance, had to deliver, sometimes three times a day, long speeches expounding the Social Democratic ideas in general, and his party's intentions in particular, as regards pending questions. Gifted with quite extraordinary rhetorical talents, Herr Bebel is a born agitator, and he understands better than anybody else how to carry away his hearers. In the Reichstag he has always been one of the very few men who are listened to by their opponents. The deep impression produced by Herr Bebel's speeches is partly due to the fact that he himself always gets most excited whilst speaking. One feels that not only his brains are working, but that his heart and soul are in it. In this he differs from orators who carefully calculate beforehand the effect of their words, remaining quiet and cool whilst arousing storms of enthusiasm. This is the reason why Herr Bebel, after having made one of his long speeches, remains exhausted for hours. One can, therefore, imagine what this recent tour meant for him.

It is only natural that Herr Bebel should be rather reserved in expressing his views on the prospects of the election. He is not the man to compromise himself by a premature shout of triumph, and he was, therefore, very cautious in his forecast of the presumable increase in the Social Democratic vote. He also believes that the increase in the votes polled will again be very great, but as regards the seats he is far from optimistic. "We shall doubtless lose a few seats which we won at the last election, but this loss will be more than made up by gaining new constituencies, and I hope that we shall at least increase the number of seats by about a dozen or so. But one can say nothing in this respect, for the result this time is more doubtful than for many years."

On my remarking that the common platform "Down with the Agrarians!" would, at the second ballot, at least lead to a coalition between the Liberals and Socialists, Herr Bebel replied emphatically, "No, no; we do not trust the Liberals, and we are fully aware of the fact that we must again rely solely upon ourselves. The tactics of Herr Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, are simply madness, and we are sure that the Radicals and Liberals, as in former elections will leave us in the lurch at the second ballots, however suicidal this policy may be. Certainly there may be in the rank and file of the Liberals, especially among the few working people who still stick to Liberalism, many who grind their teeth with rage about their leader, and will poll for us, but most of the Liberal votes are still to much imbued with fear of Social Democracy, that at the best they will abstain from voting, should they not prefer to poll for the Opposition candidate. They fully realise the danger of returning members who are not likely to resist the increasing agrarian demands, and the threatening new military and naval schemes. One would think that the large manufacturers especially would be anxious not to give their vote to candidates who, by supporting the agrarian policy, make the conclusion of commercial treaties difficult or impossible, thus severely injuring German industrial exports. They fear, however, that the Social Democrats might propose fresh legislative measures for the improvement of the position of the working classes, measures which might, perhaps, mean a further slight increase of the working expenses of the employers, and this thought is of more weight than commercial political considerations. Besides this, it may be that we Social Democrats will gain at the first ballots very largely in votes, and, perhaps, also in seats. Then the Liberals and Radicals will at once take fright and desert us at the second ballots, in order that we shall not appear in too great force in the new Reichstag.

GOVERNMENT'S NON-INTERFERENCE.

On my remarking that the political apathy prevailing among the other parties must serve the cause of his party, Herr Bebel replied with emphasis: We Social Democrats ardently desire a most active political life all round, for we are convinced that the more people occupy themselves with politics the greater will be the growth of our party. We can only convert people who devote themselves to the study of political and economical questions. We can gain no fresh adherents among people who think taxpaying the end of all their duties as citizens and do not care for any political problems." It was interesting to hear from Herr Bebel that the Government authorities during the present electioneering campaign have abstained more than at former elections from any illegal steps in order to suppress the Social Democratic agitation. Herr Bebel was just enough to recognise the loyal attitude of the present Government. He regards it as a great advantage for his party that the polling hours have been prolonged by an hour, so that the voting will this time be closed at seven instead of at six in the evening. This hour, he said, is most valuable to us, for our working people can now reach the polling stations in time. Of course, it would have been still better for us if the polling booths had not been closed till eight, but as it is we are satisfied with seven o'clock. On the other hand, I do not expect too much from the new law providing for the secrecy of the ballot, since the other parties have forced the Government to pour water into the wine, and to admit alterations, and exceptions which essentially reduce the value and efficiency of the measure."

The Socialists have this time nominated their own candidates in all 397 electoral wards, even where they know they have not the slightest chance of success. They are doing so even at the risk of injuring the Liberals and Radicals, who otherwise might in many a case carry their candidates against the Conservatives and Clericals. If the Socialists were to support them instead of splitting their forces. The Socialists, however, by nominating such so-called Zählcandidaturen (polling candidatures) wish firstly to record an enormous number of Socialist votes, and secondly to ascertain where they have gained a fresh footing, and where they have favourable chances for future elections. This is very important for them to know, since they have successfully begun to carry their agitation into the country among the rural population, which has hitherto stood entirely under the omnipotent influence of the Conservative Junkers, owing to the patriarchal relations between the large landed proprietors and their peasants. However, for the next few years the Socialists will have to be satisfied with gaining votes in the rural districts; they cannot think of already capturing seats there.

THE contract for the construction of a steel bridge over the Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, East Africa, was secured by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, of Darlington. The bridge will be one of the largest in the world, and the contract was secured in the face of severe foreign competition.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

CEREMONY AT THE GUILDHALL.

FRIENDSHIP OF THE TWO NATIONS.

DINNER AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

President Loubet drove to the Guildhall this evening, where he was received with the greatest ceremony.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other Royalties, the Ministers, and highest dignitaries were present, and his welcome was of the heartiest nature.

Responding to his health President Loubet emphasised the value of the friendship between the two nations.

All Frenchmen in London are delighted with President Loubet's reception which is regarded as an important land-mark in international relations.

LONDON, JULY 8.

President Loubet entertained his Majesty the King at dinner at the French Embassy last night.

No formal toasts were given.

A gala performance at the opera followed, and the scene was one of unrivalled splendour. The interior of the house was smothered in red roses contrasting with the innumerable glittering diamonds and the brilliant audience.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

AN OPERATION PERFORMED.

DEATH A QUESTION OF HOURS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Pope underwent a slight operation, to-day, of puncture of the pleura to remove the oppression in breathing. A quantity of liquid was withdrawn, and this will probably prolong his life some hours.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has formally waived any further examination in the extradition proceedings at New York, and sails for England on the 29th instant to stand his trial. He declares he hastens home to prove his innocence.

CHINESE REFORMS IN KWANGSI.

HIGH OFFICIALS CASHIERED.

CORRUPTION AND INCAPACITY.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that at the recommendation of Tsenchunhsian, the new Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, an Edict has been issued which cashiers all high officials in Kwangsi, including the Governor, on account of corruption and incapacity and connivance at the rebellion which has been constant in the past year provoking a threat of French interference.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Amongst those leaving to day to join the homeward mail at Bombay were Lady Barrow, Lady Elles and Lieutenant Elles, Mr H. A. Stuart, Mr. E. H. S. Clarke and Mrs Clarke, also Captain Manley.

SIR E. SATOW.

Sir E. Satow is making but a short stay at Simla, leaving next Tuesday.

LORD AND LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon returns to Simla from the Camp at Naldera to-night, H. E. the Viceroy following to-morrow afternoon.

THE CALCUTTA TRAM FATALITY.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

THE DRIVERS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

A Coroner's jury have found the apprentice electric car driver, who ran over and killed a little native girl recently in Chitpore Road, guilty of causing her death by a rash and negligent act. They also held the permanent driver morally responsible for the occurrence, as he should have assumed control when he saw the girl in danger. The jurors add that apprentice drivers should not be allowed to drive in crowded thoroughfares, but should be trained in the more open lines of Kalighat and Kidderpore.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

POONA, JULY 8.

The Tilak Commission is now sitting at Aurangabad. Mr. Bhaoosaheb's cross-examination was finished yesterday. He said that he insisted on a separate letter from Tai Maharaj, and Tai Maharaj was signatory of a mere endorsement on the adoption deed. The witness said that a fair copy of the fair adoption deed was commenced but not completed in his presence. He imposed the condition that the adoption should take place at Aurungabad, otherwise he would not have asked the guardians of the boys to go there. The witness said he did not remember about any summons to him from Poona. The re-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Grenville, paid a visit to the Municipal Technical School this morning. His Excellency was received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, President, and other members of the Municipality. His Excellency was then conducted to the school where he inspected the workshops. His Excellency was much pleased to see the boys working in the different departments.

Afterwards his Excellency proceeded to "Vishram Bag" where the Government High School is located. A few members of the Educational Department assembled there before his Excellency's arrival. His Excellency was received at the entrance by Mr Prior, Educational Inspector, Central Division, and Mr. Sane, the head master, and several others. His Excellency was conducted to the library hall where after inspecting the books he went to the different classes, and was much pleased especially with the building which ranks among one of the old Peishwais. After going through the classes his Excellency went and saw the boys drilling in gymnastic and Indian club. The exercise was very prettily gone through by the boys. His Excellency then bade farewell the boys giving him hearty cheers. The party left by Lakdipool to Ganeshkind.

WEDDING AT POONA.

The wedding of Mr. Joseph Robert Down, of the Kirkee Ammunition Factory, and the third daughter of Captain and Mrs. Fred Lyons, of the Public Works Department took place this evening at the St. Mary's Church. A good number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The Service was performed by Rev. Coetlogon. After the ceremony the party proceeded to the residence of Captain Lyons, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was given. The married couple went to Khandala to spent their honeymoon.

STATE BALL AT POONA.

The first State Ball of the season took place last night at Government House, Ganeshkhind. The attendance was large, numbering about 300 ladies and gentlemen. The building and its grounds were brilliantly illuminated. Shortly after 9 30 the guests began to arrive and were cordially received. The dresses of many ladies were charming. Dancing commenced shortly after 9 30. In two valses by the State Lancers Lady Northcote partenered with the Hon. Mr. Monteath and Lord Northcote with Mrs. Macarthur. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till midnight.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

NORTH STAFFORDS "A" TEAM vs. TELEGRAPH.

A match was played between the North Staffords "A" Team and the Telegraph Club last evening on the Cooperage. The game was very one-sided; and play was all around the Telegraph Club's goal. At half time the score was 3-0 in favour of the soldiers. In the second half four more goals were put on by the Staffords. The surprise of the half was a clever run by the Telegraph's left inside, which resulted in a goal. The game ended: North Staffords 7 goals, Telegraph 1 goal.

MOHAMMEDANS HAVE NO WIVES.

BECAUSE THEY HAVE TOO MANY!

THIS was a serious proposition of law gravely argued and will be argued again before the Full Court of Appeal—consisting of Sir C. P. Layard, Mr. Justice Wendt, and Mr. Justice Middleton—on the 21st instant. Mr. Advocate F. Dornhorst, K.C. with Mr. Advocate Walter Pereira, will maintain the proposition in appeal: Mr. Advocate B. W. Bawa with Mr. Advocate C. B. Elliott, will combat the point. The Court will have to decide whether, under our law, the Mohammedans, because they have too many wives have no wife at all owing to the contention that too many marriage make no marriages in the end.

The point arises in case No. 61 D. C. Interlocutory, Colombo, 2659, and has to do with the competency of a Mohammedan wife to claim the preference which the law gives to a widow, qua widow, to administer a deceased husband's estate, in preference to any other applicant for letters of administration

Mr. Dornhorst admitted in to-day's apeal that long practice had sanctioned administration been given to the widow in such cases, as in all others, but that practice was of no force, as the point he urged had never before been raised. The principle wich underlay the preference in favour of a widow, qua widow, was the recognition of a monogamous marriage. He quoted a pronouncement of Chief Justice Bonser that a marriage which is not that of one man and one woman is no marriage at all, though called by that name. Lord Penzance had held that marriage, as understood in Christendom, was the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman, to the exclusion of all others. The marriage of Mahommedans, which was not a union of two, to the exclusion of others, was not a marriage, and a Mahommedan wife was therefore no wife at all. Mr. Dornhorst said that they were encouraged to take this point because in India it had been held that a Parsee lady could not avail herself of the privileges of a "wife," because her husband could take more than one wife.

The Chief Justice said he quite saw the point. What would happen when a man died leaving four widows? Should the longest or the shortest, or the eldest or the youngest, be selected to administer his estate? The point, however, was a serious one, and would affect a large community in the island, and his Lordship thought it best to have this point decided by a Full Bench. A permanent ruling of this kind ought to come from three permanent judges. Besides, his Lordship would be glad to have the assistance of Mr. Justice Middleton who had been long in a Mahomedan country (Crete) and knew the status of Mahomedans in law.

The case was then adjourned for the 21st instant.—"Times of Ceylon," (July 2.)

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	4	0 p.m.	11	16
Teheran	8	2	49 p.m.	...	15
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 8th July 1903.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	10	0	1
" Karachi	0	30	0	3
" Madras	0	18	0	1

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BELGRADE TRAGEDY.

LYDDITE EXPLOSION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

IN the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Lansdowne Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question by Lord Newton, expressed the Government's undiminished abhorrence of the Belgrade outrages. "No proposal," he said, "has been made to Great Britain in favour of concerted action to secure measures being taken to punish the perpetrators, nor could we usefully convey such a proposal to other Powers. With regard, however, to our diplomatic relations, nothing is further from our thoughts than to maintain ordinary relations with the persons concerned in those events. Sir G. F. Bonham, the British Minister at Belgrade, was instructed on the 15th instant, to limit his intercourse with the authorities to what was necessary to enable him to report events, and to do nothing suggesting official recognition either of the provisional Government, whose freedom from complicity is not yet established, or of any authority set up in succession to the late dynasty. France, Germany, and Italy are maintaining an attitude similar to ours. Austria and Russia are prepared to recognise the new regime, but Russia has made it clear that she expects proper punishment being inflicted on the conspirators. The conclusion to which we have come is that it is not desirable that Sir G. F. Bonham should be at Belgrade at the inauguration of the new regime. He has, consequently, been instructed to leave for the time being." Earl Spencer and the Duke of Rutland expressed their satisfaction with the attitude of the Government. Russia's demand for the punishment of the Belgrade conspirators is regarded at Vienna as a clever move to gain a foothold in Servia.

Several Servian officials, interviewed at Vienna, expressed the belief that, with a view of staving off Russia's demands, the new King will be compelled to grant Russia many concessions.

Russia's conditions, they declare, may soon make King Peter as unpopular as his predecessor.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW INTERVIEWED

London, June 20th.—Mr. Chauncey Depew, the American orator and diplomatist, has been interviewed by a representative of "St. James's Gazette" with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential trade proposals. The United States, he said, recognised that every country was entitled to adopt the fiscal system that was most suitable to its interests. America did not like to see Canadian wheat-fields built up in opposition to her own, and would undoubtedly consider some way of striking a balance. She would probably achieve all she wanted, however, by entering into a scheme of reciprocity. Continuing, Mr. Depew expressed the view that the development of commerce in the future lies in the exploitation of the East. America, therefore, could not permit any Power to monopolise China or any other part of the East. Referring to Great Britain's colonial Empire, Mr. Depew observed that in the commercial race colonies must be taken into account. They must develop in the future if they have got men of initiative and grit.

THE LYDDITE EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

A War Office report on the Woolwich explosion states that out of thirty 10in. lyddite shells filled overnight seven are missing.

The report further states that the force of the explosion threw many of the shells some distance without exploding them. The lyddite in the melting pots in an adjoining building did not explode. Many of the victims received their wounds some distance from the building where the explosion took place.

Other accounts state that the missing shells were recovered, and that several of them demolished walls in the distance, killing and injuring several people.

None of the shells were fitted with exploders.

LATER PARTICULARS.

After further investigation of the recent explosion at Woolwich Arsenal, the officials declare that a 79·2in. shell exploded, representing 322 lbs. of lyddite and 3,171 lbs. of steel Pieces of the shell 3 lbs. in weight were carried a distance of a mile and half into the Albert Dock.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

SERIOUS SHOCKS AT BANGOR.

London, June 20th.—Severe earthquake shocks were experienced yesterday at Carnarvon, Bangor, and Anglesey, in North Wales. They extended as far north as the Isle of Man. The patients of the Bangor Infirmary were conveyed into the grounds for safety, and the clergy and congregation of the cathedral rushed into the street.

THE MAIL STEAMERS AND FREMANTLE.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE FREIGHTS.

Mr. L. Alexander, the ex-Mayor of Fremantle, in the course of an interview which a reporter of the "West Australian" had with him on June 19th, complained of excessive freights being charged by the P. and O. and Orient Steamship Companies between London and Fremantle. Mr. Alexander referred particularly to some remarks made at a meeting of the Perth Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday, by Mr. T. Day, the local agent for the Orient Company.

"Mr. Day," remarked Mr. Alexander "states that the local charges on Perth goods, which the ship owner has to pay, amount to about 7s. 6d. per ton." As a matter of fact, the charges only amount to 6s. 6d. Mr. Day is assuming that these high charges are owing to the extortionate labour charges at Fremantle, not so much, he says, owing to the rate of pay as the extra charges outside, what are known as the eight working hours in the twenty-four. The steamer companies have to meet the same labour conditions in the Eastern capitals. They pay the overtime rates because it suits their own convenience to obtain quick despatch for their steamers. A little investigation will, I think, show that the high freights are due to something other than extortionate labour charges. Before August, 1900, our freight was 67s. 6d., London to Fremantle, via Albany, out of which the companies had to pay the Government 15s. for wharfage charges and haulage to Fremantle. When the steamers came to Fremantle, the companies put up their freights to 75s, and pocketed the 15s. which they formerly had to pay to the Government. A wharfage charge of 3s 6d. brings our freights up to 78s. 6d. per ton; whereas, when the steamers called at Albany we enjoyed a freight of 67s. 6d. Furthermore the companies charge a considerably higher freight from London to Fremantle than from London to Sydney so that I think they are doing pretty well out of the people of Western Australia."

NEW YORK laundry managers, in advertising for new hands, now state: "No woman need apply." Men who go out washing have been growing more and more numerous. The washerman, it is said, can get through more work in less time than the washerwoman.

A CLUB for bald-headed men in America's latest freak. One stray hair on the crown of the head is sufficient to blackball a candidate for membership. Senator Hanna has been refused election almost for this reason. Others have secured election by plucking out their few remaining hairs.

GEORGE CAMERON, who threw himself in the canal at Manchester, left the following letter, which was read at the inquest:—"Beer, the old curse. Gone to the bottom. I have the laugh at the lot. I have just taken the last pint. I have brought nothing in. I leave nothing behind. As you sow, so shall ye reap."

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

EVIDENCE OF THE OWNER.

THE inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry onbehalf of Government; Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co. solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Presidency, and Mr. John Begg were also present.

MR. SITTARAM LUXMON.

Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said he had paid Rs. 3,200 to Mr. Mirza and got receipts for the same. He had paid the money to Mr. Mirza from time to time. The balance was to be paid after the completion of the building. There was no agreement to pay Mr. Mirza at the completion of each block. The payments were made at intervals according to the demands.

THE REFRESHMENT BAR.

By Mr. Cardale: This is the letter sent to me on the 7th March, 1903, by the Secretary of the Improvement Trust with reference to the liquor shop opened in the south portion of block D. On that date the liquor shop had been opened to the public by Mr. Kavarana?—I let Mr. Kavarana have the shop on Rs. 100 per month. If Mr. Kavarana said the agreement was for three years it was incorrect. I sent a reply to the Secretary of the Trust on the 23rd March, informing him that it was a first class refreshment bar and not a liquor shop, and, therefore, I considered it was not necessary to obtain any special sanction for it. On the 8th May the Secretary of the Improvement Trust wrote under the directions of the Board of the Trust, informing me that I had been committing breaches of the agreement and that, if I did not close the liquor shop, proceedings would be instituted against me. On the 11th May I wrote back to say that the bar would be closed and the tenant would be served with a notice to quit. I accordingly gave a notice to Mr. Kavarana to quit. If Mr. Kavarana says he has not received any notice to quit it is false. I am in a position to prove that I did serve Mr. Kavarana with a notice to quit. I did serve him with a notice through my man and obtained a receipt for the same.

THE ARCHITECT.

By Mr. Nicholson: Before going to Mr. Mirza witness had been to Mr. Stevens, the Architect.

Did not Mr. Stevens say on that occasion that he would not undertake the work unless he was entrusted with the supervision of the construction of the building?—I do not remember. Mr. Stevens did not say to me that he would charge 7 per cent. and a half on the total outlay. It is not the fact that when he mentioned the charges I told him that I only wanted the plans and that the building would be constructed under my supervision.

By Mr. Moos: The agreement between me and Mr. Mirza was that the latter should prepare plans and designs and if there was any difficulty he was to advice. The mistry knew of this arrangement; and if he (the mistry) wanted to consult Mr. Mirza about any difficulty he could have done so and he did so.

When you said that the supervision exercised by Mr. Mirza was similar to that exercised by Government officers or Government works you meant the kind of supervision agreed upon between you and Mr. Mirza?—Yes.

Did the mistry or any of the carpenters bring to your notice any defect in any of the three beams?—No. If any of them had brought such defect to my notice, I would not have allowed the beams to be used. The value of these three beams might be Rs. 100 or Rs. 125. I do not know beam of what size is required for a particular floor.

While the building was under construction, could you have gone on the top of it by means of the scaffolding, when the staircase was not ready?—No. As to the Porebunder stone wall. I had given an independent contract to Kaba Keshew. I did not know that the Porebunder wall was not bonded to the side walls.

DEVIATIONS AND COMPLETION CERTIFICATE.

In blocks A., B., and C. were there any deviations from the sanctioned plans?—Yes. The staircases in those blocks were put in positions different from those shown in the original plans. One additional storey was also raised on each of those blocks contrary to the original plans.

Were all these deviations subsequently sanctioned by the Improvement Trust and they gave you the completion certificate?—Yes. Referring to my books of accounts, I find that I have paid Rs. 91,915 for the timber purchased for the Sittaram Building.

By Mr. Nicholson: Bamboo staircases were temporarily raised outside the building while it was under construction.

Could you not have gone up the building by means of those staircases?—No, my body is too heavy to allow me to do so. (Laughter.)

By the Foreman: At the time the Sittaram buildings were being built he had another building under construction. He visited that building two or three times, and it did not interfere with his supervision of the Sittaram Buildings. Witness never inquired whether the Porebunder stone wall was bonded or not.

Coroner: You are a specialist in the Porebunder stone cutting?

Witness: No.

By the Foreman: I know that the Municipal regulations require that a Porebunder stone wall should be bonded to the side walls. I took it for granted that the Municipal rules were being carried out, and did not make any inquiry about it. I did not inquire specially about it, because I had spoken to my men once for all and they did their work accordingly.

Coroner: What did you tell your men once for all?—I told them to do the work according to the Municipal rules.

By the Foreman: The deviations in block D were not serious than those in blocks A., B., and C.

Was it your intention to sell these buildings when finished?—No.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

Were the buildings built as an investment or for speculation?—As an investment.

Judah has deposed that you gave him instructions from time to time. Was that so or you gave him instructions once for all?—He was a clever man, so I spoke to him only once and asked him to go to Mr. Mirza if necessary.

MISTRY JUDAH.

By Mr. Nicholson: Judah had not worked under me before. I had some personal knowledge of his experience. When I was a Government contractor Judah was a mistry. I had worked under him. I have been working for the Public Works Department for the last twenty-five years off and on and saw Judah on several occasions during that period. In connection with the Sittaram Buildings Judah and another person applied to me for the post of mistry, and I selected Judah. Mr. Nusserwanjee also told me that Judah was a cool-headed man and recommended him to me. I cannot say with certainty whether Judah worked under supervision on Government buildings. Apart from any claims that might be made against me for damages, the loss suffered by me by the collapse of the building is about Rs. 15,000.

The inquiry was adjourned till Friday morning.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE STAMP ACT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Mr. Balkrishna Wasudev Pandoorang, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, charged Sitaram Luxman, a contractor, with having done an act calculated to deprive Government of duty under the Stamp Act with intent to defraud the Government. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay was present in Court.

The complainant in his information said the accused, a landed proprietor in Bombay, sent a letter to the Collector of Stamps bearing the date 25th April 1903, requesting him to stamp a certain vernacular agreement of lease bearing an adhesive stamp of one anna and written in a bound book. He was informed that that book belonged to the accused and the agreement of lease purported to have been signed by Khoja Alimahomed Sivji, Peerbhoy Allarakh'a and Khoja Gulam Hoosein Noormahomed whereby they agreed to take on rent certain portions of the building called Sittaram Buildings from the 22nd January 1902. The Collector of Bombay, who is the Superintendent of Stamps, impounded the document and imposed a penalty of Rs. 150 on Sitaram Luxman. The accused had paid the penalty as well as a sum of Rs. 15 being the amount of the stamp duty with which the said document was chargable under the Act. In reply to a communication from the Superintendent of Stamps demanding an explanation of the circumstances under which the document was not properly stamped, the accused sent a letter dated the 25th May 1903, stating the matter was due to a mistake. From an examination of the book, he (complainant) had observed that the said document was not a solitary instance but there were several other documents of a similar character in the book. From information received and under the circumstances of the case, it appeared to the Collector of Bombay that Sitaram Luxmon had committed an offence against the Stamp Law and the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper stamp duty.

On an application from Mr. Nicholson the case was allowed to stay under Section 70 (2) of Act II of 1899 and the accused was released.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.

ENTERTAINMENT BY NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Candy, retiring Judge of the Bombay High Court, was entertained at an afternoon party at Sir Mangaldas House last evening by the executive committee of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association of which he is Vice-President and one of the oldest members. The building and its garden grounds were decorated with flags and bunting. The gathering was large. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Messrs. J. N. Tata, W. Wollcombe, James Macdonald, R. P. Lambert, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon Mr. H. S. Dixit, Messrs Trilbhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy D. J. Tata, Fazulbhoy Visram, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Vithuldas Damoder Thakersey, P. H. Dastur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, E. R. Khote, S. D. Khote, Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Gordbandas Khatao Makanji Virchund Deepchund, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Narotum Morarji Goculdas G. N. Nadkerney, Kazi Kabirudin, A. M. Kajiji, Damodher Sukhadvalla, N. T. Vaidya, Lukhmidas Bhimji, and Buttonsey Liladhur Mr. Justice Candy arrived at 6 o'clock and was received under the porch by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the members of the committee, who conducted him upstairs to the reception hall. After some time having been spent in exchanging social amenities, Mr. Justice Candy and the members of the committee grouped on the gallery where a photograph of the party was taken. The assembly then returned to the reception hall where some children sang Gujarati songs with the accompaniment of a harmonium. At the conclusion of the musical part of the evening's programme,

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, in addressing the assembly said it was to be regretted that the Hon. Mr. Fulton, President of the Bombay Branch of the Nantional Indian Association was not able to be present at the meeting, for, had he been there he would have done better justice to the occasion, and wished Mr. Justice Candy their farewell on his approaching retirement from India in more forcible and eloquent language. This was neither the time nor the occasion to dwell upon Mr. Justice Candy's long and meritorious service in this country whether it was as a judge of the High Court, or as a Vice-Chancellor of the University, or as a President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but they were concerned that evening only with his long and valuable services in connection with the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, which would not have existed that day were it not for his efforts in saving it from being merged into the Ladies Branch of that Association. (Hear, hear and applause.) It was again through his influence and exertion that Sir Charles Ollivant, late member of the Executive Council of H E the Govenor was induced to become the President of the Association. Whenever Mr. Justice Candy had an occasion to visit the Districts he stirred up the local branches by his presence and wise counsel and prevailed upon them to do what they were expected to do. It was indeed a painful duty to bid farewell to one who had been for such a long time connected with them as a member of the Association, but there was one great consolation that he retired to his native country after a most useful and honourable career, and it was to be hoped that the valuable services he had rendered to the Association would be continued when he retired in his native country, and that he would lend a helping hand and co-operate with that excellent lady, Miss Manning, who was not only the life and soul of the Association—(applause)—but who extended her right hand of fellowship to all, whether they were students or travellers, who happened to go to England. (Renewed applause). In conclusion he (Sir Jamsetjee) wished Mr. Justice and Mrs. Candy long lives and every happiness and prosperity in their native country. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who was cordially received, in reply thanked most cordially Sir Jamsetjee for his kind words; and the assembly for the manner in which they received them. He supposed he was the oldest member of the Association present there that evening. Before his Bombay days he had the pleasure of doing all in his power to further the objects of the Association. When he was living at the Sungum at Poona, and he was sure when he was far away in places very different from the Sungum or beautiful Bombay, he still retained his great interest in the affairs of the Association, and promised to do all in his power under Miss Manning's wise guidance to further the object which they all had at heart, which was to promote friendly and social intercourse between Europeans and Indians. (Applause.) He quite forgot until Sir Jamsetjee reminded them that he had a share in rescuing the Bombay Branch from the clutches of the ladies. (Laughter.) He did remember the incident connected with that transaction, and would say that the ladies never bore them any ill will at all. (Laughter.) They knew that his wife took a great interest in the work of the Association and did all in her power to promote friendly parties and friendly intercourse, and in nearly every letter that he got from her every week, there were some remarks that she wished to be back in India to meet her Indian friends whom she had left behind. He would tell her of the meeting that evening, and say how pleased he was to see so many of his native friends mingling with European friends who were present there. Whether the National Indian Association was always wise in what it attempted was a question which need not be debated at present. But of this he was very sure that the members of the Association were in earnest and that they were of opinion that there should not be a mere outward bond between Europeans and Indians, not mere evening parties with a little chit-chat but that there should be really a community of common feeling of interest and a common basis of intercourse, and that they should be able to sympathise with each other, and that they should be able to be joyful in their joys and to be sorry in their sorrows, and that they should be able to understand their feelings. (Applause.) He was reading only that morning some very interesting remarks made by an old friend of his who was present at that meeting, and those remarks were to be found at the end of a very interesting volume which he had lately published describing his journeys in Europe some six years ago. He (Mr. Candy) took that opportunity of saying that he sympathised very much with what Mr. Nadkarni said, but they must remember that there might be faults on both sides, and that perhaps what was taken for cold reserve on the part of Europeans was perhaps only a national characteristic which if fully realised melted away and became cordial friendship. That he was sorry was the feeling with which he regarded his many Indian friends most of whom he would be leaving in a few days, unless they come to Europe. He assured them that he would not forget them, and that he would always think of the happy days in India, not the least were those that had been spent in the work of the National Indian Association. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Sir Balchundra Krishna a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy for allowing the use of his mansion for the occasion.

The assembly then adjourned for refreshments, and separated shortly after 7 p. m.

THE French Senate approved definitely by 220 votes against 45 the Bill reducing to two years the term of service with the army.

A SOUTH Shields tramcar descending a steep incline got beyond the driver's control, and at the foot of the hill dashed into a confectioner's shop, doing much damage. Two passengers, Messrs. Brown and Grey and the driver, a man named Malby, were injured.

A SAMPLE of fresh beef preserved by a new process was despatched from Switzerland to Durban. No freezing process assisted in the preservation. The meat on arrival at Durban had a transparent iceless coating not unlike shellac, which was said to be the only preservative.

OWING to the scare about diseased cattle from Madagascar, it is stated that half the population of Lorenzo Marques have abandoned meat eating and are living on fowls, which have been brought in from Gasaland in large quantities. Eggs are selling at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. a dozen.

AN egg-laying competition between Australian and American hens, eighteen a-side, is now proceeding at Sydney, New South Wales. So far the Australians have not been able to keep pace with their Yankee rivals, and are fifty-seven eggs behind. The contest is to last a year.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

ECCENTRIC DINNER TABLES.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

M. ROUVIER'S proposed new method of taxation is not pleasing everybody. Many people, in fact, are grumbling and seem to forget that the whole world is influenced by taxation. In France, as in many other countries, when the taxes are raised, whether directly or indirectly, communities diminish or increase, and individuals change their place of abode, injuring one locality and making another prosper. We all know what it was in France during the latter days of the monarchy in the eighteenth century. The people were groaning under taxation until they could bear it no longer—and the Revolution followed. The Revolution grew out of hunger, not out of political differences. Had the French people been well fed at the time, they would not have cared two straws who was in power, a king or a commonwealth. Taxes and the price of bread have more to do with revolutions than all the political opinions of demagogues. In a smaller way, and when countries are fairly or distinctly prosperous, a sudden rise in local rates will send hundreds of residents in one town to another, not immediately, but as these discontented ones find cheaper districts. In the fifties, when the Crimean war had raised bread to 1s. a loaf and the income-tax was going up, those who wanted to retrench went abroad. Taxes were low then in France, in Belgium, in Italy, and in the various German States. The man in a smaller way of life, the half-pay officer, came over to the French coast. He took a house at Boulogne; he even resided at Calais. Farther westward he founded a colony at Avranches, that city set on a hill, and that ne'er can be hid, on the western confines of Normandy. He trekked still farther west, and was discovered at a little Breton place call Belle Isleen Terre, midway between Dinan and Molraix, where not an Englishman since the Franco-German war has been seen.

He went inland and was found at Caen; he went south-west, down the Loire valley, and colonized Tours; he filled the Faubourg Saint Honore in Paris, founded the Jockey Club, and was, in the days of Lord Henry Seymour and Sir Richard Wallace, the leader of enterprise, smart society, and sport in the Imperial capital. He was found in Florence, Rome, Venice; he knew Lac Leman; and Montreux, Clarens, and Vevey were then, as now, favourite harbours of refuge. In Belgium he formed a strong colony at Brussels, started his club and made himself quite at home; while the very poor retrenchers stopped at Bruges, where their imitators in later days are still found. Then came the Franco-German war—the period lies mainly between the Italian war for unity and the Franco-German, say from 1860-1870, though in the case of France it embraces all the fifties, commencing with Napoleon the Third's return until his deposition. The Franco-German war drove home most of the English from France. Only those remained whose interests were wrapt up in commerce, railways, and so forth. The Faubourg Saint-Honore was deserted, and in fact, it has never regained the same position it held in those pre-war times. The half pay officer departed from Brittany, starved out; even though the soldiers did not reach his abode. And he never returned; for, when the war was over, up went the French taxes to pay the war indemnity, and the cost of living rose proportionately. However, M. Rouvier's new system, should it be passed, is likely to prevent France even gain becoming a "refuge," for the foreigner, will find that the amount they will have to pay to the French Government for taxation is decidedly heavier than that to which they have previously been accustomed and as heavy as what they pay at home.

The International yacht races to be held between Calais and Dover on the 17th, 18th, and 19th June promise to be a great success. Numerous entries have been made for the important prizes offered for the various matches between Dover and Calais, off Calais Harbour, and between Calais and Dover. A great number of the yachts assembled in Dover Harbour for the Regatta of the Royal Chinque Ports Yacht Club, which is lending its patronage to the Franco-British regatta, will accompany the competitors, lending additional significance to the international contest. The races will commence between 10 and 11 each morning. The Municipality of Calais and the Chamber of Commerce are preparing a brilliant welcome for the competitors and guests. Fetes on a large scale are being organized, and the town monuments, the harbour, and the warships assembling off Calais for the occasion will be beflagged and illuminated. Special theatricals will be given at the Casino, and a huge firework display on the beach in honour of the guests. In the evening a ball will be given in the Richelieu Garden which will be specially illuminated for the occasion. The prize-giving will be held in the Halls of the Chamber of Commerce, and will be followed by a reception and speeches insisting on the cordial relations established between France and Great Britain. It is announced that several pleasure steamer among them the Marguerite, are conveying visitors to the regatta. In short, no pains have been spared by the Calais authorities to make the regatta a success, and through it to emphasise and confirm the idea of the new "entente cordiale."

Eccentric dinner tables have long been popular in Paris, and chiefly among well-known men. For instance, M. Santos Dumont always takes his meals—that is, when he is at home—on a table that is fifteen feet from the ground and at which it is impossible for more than two people to sit at one time. The only person who seems to suffer through this table is M. Dumont's servant, who has continually to run up and down two or three steps. M. Jan Van Beers has abolished the plan of having servants around him when lunching or dining, and no sooner is one course finished than the table disappears under the ground, to re-appear almost immediately with the next all served. On Tuesday a lunch was given by M. Dessing Whitmore, which was distinctly original. The table took the form of a boat, and the waiters were dressed as sailors. There was distinctly nautical flavor about the whole thing, and during the horse d'œuvres and dessert, a sailors chorus was sung. To him who was not a particularly good sailor, the perpetual motion of the table—which, it appears took some time to get in working order—was not the most enjoyable sensation of the occasion, one was able, however, to appreciate the dexterity with which it had been planned, as not an article ever rolled—or even attempted to roll—off the table. To make the scene more realistic a canvas was hung on the walls on which was painted a somewhat rough sea. The guests numbered twenty-four, and each was presented with a small compass.

The Budget for 1904, which was submitted to the Chamber by M. Rouvier on Tuesday estimates the expenditure at 3,571,800,000f., as compared with 3,528,400,000f. in 1903. The receipts are estimated at 3,513,700,000f., and there thus appears a deficit of 58,100,000f. Wishing to avoid imposing any fresh taxation M. Rouvier has taken steps to augment the yield of certain taxes and to secure the repayment of certain advances. The denunciation of the commercial convention with Brazil will permit of the establishment of a normal tariff for coffee and the restoration to the Treasury of a source of revenue amounting to 17,000,000f. By these means the total receipts will be brought up to 3,572,900,000f. and the deficit is converted into a surplus of 1,100,000f. thus allowing of 1,000,000 being used for amortization purposes. M. Rouvier also brought in an Income Tax Bill based on the principle that all citizens should take their share of public expenses. At the same time the Minister's scheme adheres to the principle of proportion and incomes under a fixed minimum will be exempt from taxation, while moderate incomes will be allowed an abatement. Allowance will made for the number of children. The income tax is to comprise—(1) A personal tax of 1·50 p.c. of the income graduated according to the total income and subject to various deductions and (2) a duty of 4 p.c. on rent. The tax will be substituted for the present personal tax, the tax on movable property, and the door and window tax. [illegible]

and diplomatic and consular agents will be exempt from the tax as far as the countries which they represent concede similar advantages to France. Foreigners who on January 1 have resided in France for less than a year will be exempt only for that portion of their income derived from sources outside French territory.

M. Rouchomowski is about to leave Paris, but only temporarily. Although this is not likely to interfere with the peace of the Parisians, there is no denying that he has been one of the (clous) of the season. M. Eina's announcement that the tiara of Saitapharnes was not authentic, and the declaration made by M. Rouchomowski that he was the fabricator of it caused a sensation which to many is difficult to understand. When La Loie Fuller first danced in Paris everything was (a la Loie Fuller). There were Loie Fuller hats, Loie Fuller dog and Loie Fuller toys. Since Rouchomowki came to Paris everything has been (a la tiara de Saitapharnes.) There have been Saitapharnes inkpots, Saitapharnes chocolate boxes, Saitapharnes match-boxes and Saitapharnes is mentioned in all the music-halls and several of the theatres. In more or less polite circles for many months past (La ferme) has been a popular remark, which to all practical purposes, means "shut up." (La ferme) has been substituted by (La tiare.) The tiara of Saitapharnes has also been the subject of lengthy newspaper articles, and has been the opportunity for art connoisseurs to say what they really know about antiquities. But the greatest benefactor of all has undoubtedly been M. Rouchomowski. After having received a large sum of money for fabricating it, he has sent £48 by the Minister of Fine Arts to come to Paris, and since he has been here he has obtained numerous orders, congratulations, presents; and, further, has been allowed to exhibit his works at the Salon. No one, surely, could become celebrated in so short a time. M. Rouchomowski intends leaving Odessa for good. He will return to Paris with his family, and will remain for a considerable period. This undoubtedly, will not do any one harm; but the Parisians would be delighted to learn that never again will mention be made of the tiara of Saitapharnes, "On en a soupe"; as the boulevadeiers say.

We were reading recently what is called an excellent method for teaching and learning English without a professor, which appears in Paris under the title of the "Methode Sanderson." "The system," says the author, "which is both ingenious and simple, allows one to arrive easily at reproducing with precision the sound—that is, the accentuation exact of each word in the language." The Methode Sanderson, which, it is said, enables a Frenchman to speak like an Englishman, requires fifty lessons to do it justice.

Chi baze a thimmbeul. Thao haste the naife Oui have then canndeul. Ai have seumme mattcheuse. The have no mounne.

The unlearned might mistake this for Chinese. He will, we expect, be considerably astonished to learn, on the authority of Mr. Sanderson, that it is English. We confess we should not have tought it, nor do we suppose that the ordinary student, whether English or French, will recognize in so mysterious a form the expression of such simple ideas as the following :—

She has a thimble. Thou hast the knife. We have the candle. I have some matches. They have no money.

Yet so it is. Mr. Sanderson believes that the words quoted above do actually represent the same words as pronounced in English. "Hi ouiile have e reuleur." What does this mean? We have spent some time attentively considering it and do not know. Can it be "He will have a ruler?" "Thao ouilte have seumme pepeur." What is that, we ask again, and on consulting the method learn that it means "Thou wilt have some paper." "You hadd glaceure." "The hadd ti k uppe" Would anybody on earth but Mr. Sanderson recognize in these Icelandic-looking forms the simple "You had glasses," "They had tea-cups"? Although this is not the first method for the rapid teaching of a language, it is certainly one of the most curious.

The Ministry of Agriculture publishes in the "Journal Officiel" the following estimate of the crops made on June 1. The area under cultivation for winter wheat was estimated at 6,153,780 hectares on June 1 as compared with the 6,547,027 hectares shown in the results of the inquiry published by the Ministry on February 19, and 6,663,285 hectares on June 7, 1902. The diminution in the area sown with winter wheat during the past year therefore amounts to 509,505 hectares. The diminution is due to damage by frosts which have obliged farmers to re-plough a large number of fields which had been sown in the autumn. Part of this area, however, was sown with spring corn—namely, 383,316 hectares as compared with 135,126 hectares on June 7, 1902. The total area is, therefore, 6,537,096, hectares as compared with 6,798,411 hectares last year, or a decrease of 261,315 hectares. The average condition of the wheat crops for all districts is 71·3 for winter wheat as against 70·4 on February 19, 1903, and 77·2 on June 7, 1902, and 74·4 for spring wheat as compared with 78·5 on June 7, 1902, the best possible in each case being represented as 100. The net result shown by these figures is that the condition of the wheat crops in France is fairly good, but not so good as last year. The condition of rye was 71·2 on June 1, 1902 as compared with 74·4 on February 19 1903 and 80·1 on June 7 1902. The condition of oats was 69·2 as against 76·2 in 1902, and that of spring oats 73·7, as compared with 76·9 in 1902.—Reuter.

PROBLFMS FOR THE ENGINEER.

AN OLD FIELD FOR NEW RESEARCH.

"The fact is," observed Mr. W. H. Maw, almost with a sigh of despair, towards the close of an interesting and erudite address at the Institution of Civil Engineers on June 16th, "the unsolved problems awaiting the consideration of the engineer and physicist are legion; while each major problem brings a shoal of minor problems in its train." The paper it will be gathered, was devoted to consideration of "Some Unsolved Problems in Engineering." Let them take, for instance, said Mr. Maw, the attainment of high speeds at sea; who, in the face of the developments of the last quarter of a century, would say that we had even approximately solved the problems connected with the resistance of ships or the performance of propellers? Or—an entirely different example—what important subjects for inquiry still remained open in connection with the composition and treatment of cementing materials, and their action under different conditions?

In a civilised community like ours, Mr. Maw held that no engineering problem was of greater importance than the economical generation and distribution of power. Upon it depended the success of our manufactures, the practical value of our means of transport, and generally, the satisfaction of our needs. But in this country, water-power was available to a very limited extent, and practically we were dependant for our power-supply upon some form or other of heatengine. That being so, it behoved us to spare no pains to secure in our heat-engines the highest possible degree of economy. The term "highest economy," the lecturer pointed out was susceptible of more than one interpretation. To the physicist it meant the most complete utilisation of the heat supplied to the engine. To the engine user, it meant the engine which would afford the highest return on the money expended on its installation and working. It was the duty of the engineer to secure this latter result.

Altogether, Mr. Maw thought the steam-engine still afforded ample field for experimental research; and such research should, to satisfy present repuirements be of a character differing widely from ordinary so called engine trials, and should be carried out by the aid of appliances quite unknown to early experimenters. He urged expended systematic inquiries—inquiries necessitating not only a large exdenditure of time and money, but also the dewising of many new observational instruments; and, above all, the services of a large staff of adequately-trained observers, able to make efficient use of them. What was necessary was co-operation between the various colleges, and the organisation of certain schemes of research on lines which should enable each institution to carry out that part of the work for which its equipment was best adapted.

BANDORA AND TAXATION.

The following Petition of the Rate—Payers and Residents of the District Municipal Town of Bandra, has been forwarded to H. E. the Governor :—

That your Excellencys humble Petitioners had occasion lately to appeal to the Commissioner, Northern Division, against increased taxation proposed to be levied on them by the Municipality of Bandra. A copy of their representaton bearing date the 7th August 1902 is annexed add marked "A." Your Petitioners were told in reply (Memorandum No. 874 dated 1st April 1903 from Commissioner, Northern Division) that their protest "against certain proposal to increase taxation in Bandra, although irregular, was duly considered before the Commissioner accorded his sanction to the proposals."

2. The enhanced taxation was eventually confirmed. Your Petitioners had hopes that Municipal revenue thus increased would be spent preferably for their immediate and pressing needs. In this hope they have been disappointed. It was soon known that one quite unnecessary item of heavy expenditure, which the Municipality contemplated, was a School Building costing Rs. 40,000. One fourth of this sum had been promised as a gift by a philanthorpic Parsi lady. One fourth was to be contributed by the Municipality and the remaining half viz Rs. 20,000, was to be the Government Educational Department. To this proposed expenditure of Rs. 10,000 by the Municipality, aour Petitioners humbly objected, and they are still of opinion that the Bandra Municipality is not in a position to spend such a large sum for a School Building costing nearly half a lakh of Rupees. Nor is there any immediate want in Bandra of such a school house. The Commissioner, Northern Division, was pleased to reply in his Momorandum No. 3697 of 20th December 1902, "That no application for sanction to raise a loan for a school building has yet reached the Commissioner from the Municipality. If it does the representation will receive due consideration."

3. At one of their meetings, held for discussing and adopting their Budget Estimate for the current financial year, the Bandra Municipality have at last provided the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the building in question. It is to respectfully ask Government to restrain that body from so spending the money and, if possible, to get that body to appropriate that money for works of real utility that yourhumble petitioners are now approaching Your Excellency.

4. Your Petitioners humbly venture to observe that a Municipal School on a large cale in Bandra is not a "sine qua non. All that is wanted is a Primary School of the type maintained in up country villages. This is said because the down of Bandra has already a number of private schools' all of them well managed, and in which the children of the middle and upper classes are instructed. The schools are :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

1. St. Joseph's Convent School, 2. St. Stanilaus Boys' School, 3. St. Andrew's School, 4. Sherly Village School (helped by Municipality.) 5. St. Agne's School, 6. Nowpada Village School, 7 Bandra Boys and Girls Gujrati School, 8. Palli School (helped by Municipality.)

For the rest, the Schools and Colleges of Bombay City with in easy access, are largely resrted to.

5. The Bandra Municipality is, therefore, in a peculiar and exceptional position, so that the necessities and obligations of other Municipal towns do not fully apply here. It would herhaps be sufficient to mention that not very long ago its Gujarati class had to be abolished for want of attendance, Similary, the English class had yeas ago ceased to exist, and was only recently revived to meet the wants of a class of people temporarily settled in the town on account of plague in the city.

6. Your Petitioners would respectfully point out that for all these several years past the necessity of a School Building never appears to have been felt by the Municipal Board. A reference to the past Administration Reports of this Municipality dealing with the wants of the town is respectfully solicited in support of the statemen. Even the latest published report is silent on the point and the only wants enumerated and repeated yearly, are the following viz :—

(a) Milch Cattle Stables and Dhobieg hauts; (b) Construction of new and widening of present Roads, (c) Drainage. (d) Erection of public Latrines and Urinals. (e) A new Hospital. (f) Public Washing and Bathing places. (g) New Markets. (h) Public Garden.

The Municipality in their last published Administration Report, para IX, page 7, say that in order to carry out these 8 items of works during the year 1902 1903, have sanctioned 1 1-2 per cent additional house tax, And yet a considerable sum of mony thus raised is now set apart for a School House which finds no place in any previous year's programme of works.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I., the present Commissioner, Northern Division, has of late bestowed much close attention to the urgent needs of the Bandra Municipality and in his sympathetic words of advice widely published by the local papers, has mentioned what the town needs, but a costly School Building finds no place in his well-considerd Memorandum.

8. The Commissioner, Northern Divison, in his published Report (No. 3119 of 1st December 1900-para 22) on the working of district Municipalities has acknowledged that "the heaviest burden of taxation is borne by the inhabitants of Bandra." The Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 5792 of 20th November 1896, para 25, have been pleased to lay down the principle that where Municipal taxation has been considerably increased, projects which involve an addition to it is to be considered with circumspection, and a careful regard to the circumstances of the tax payers. Your Petitioners have only recently been taxed and that too after the pronouncement in the Commissioner's report referred to above upon the rate payers already heavy burdens, and your Lordships Petitioners humbly put it, if the proposed expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for a costly School Building is a reasonable project within the four corners of the principle enunciated by Government.

9. Hardly many years have passed since the house tax in Bandra was increased from 3 to 4 per cent Latterly; again, it has been further enhanced by. 1 1-2 per cent,—ostensibly for carrying out public works of utility. The Halalkhor cess has been raised 50 per cent, and a new Sanitary Cess of one per cent has been imposed on the rateably value of houses. Your Petiers earnestly beg that this encreased revenue be devoted strictly to real works of utility which are urgently needed. Two of this are :—

(i) Roads—opening new roads, renewing thoro ughly old roads long neglected and repairing a few roads.

(ii) Water—wholesome and cheap potable water These two are the most pressing wants of the town.

10 As to (i) your Petitioners fine from the publish ed reports of Municipal proceedings that provision. to the extent of about Rs 13,000 has been made in the current year's Municipal Budget to make in hand roads this year.

11 As regards (ii) Water such of your humble Petitioners as can afford it buy metered pipe water at high rates. The poor use tank and well water in the town. The latter supply is scanty and far from wholesome. The principal Tank near the Municipal Office on the Ghod bunder (Khar) Road is an ancient gift of a Mussalman Philanthropist. Its paraet wall and its many ghauts are rapidly falling into ruin not a rupee having been spent on its repair for years past The Wate in it is no better owing to the fouling process close at hand. Your petitioners respectfully ventors to submit for your Excellency's perusal a paragrapo on the subject from a local weekly journal marked B. To repair this tank and to keep its contents pure and wholesome is no doubt a matter of expense, but your Petitioners humbly venture to observe that in the interests of the many poor who cannot buy pipe water the outlay is worth incurring not only on this thank but on another good tank—the Sopala, in the Warowda Ward—and another. In any circumstance money spent annually on these tanks would, Your Petitioners submit, be more usefully laid out than on a costly School House which the town does not want.

12. The Bandra Municipal Administration Report not long since, mentioned about some, scheme than maturin for an independent, supply of 1 ks water for the town. How far that schemes has since developed Your Petitioners are not aware.

13. Your Petitioners understand that no efficient system of drainage can be introduced into Bandra for improving the health of the people which suffers from the effects of the numerous noxious cess-pools, which are spread over the town, till a copious supply of water is first secured. They have heard that very lately the Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Division was consulted on the subject of properly draining the town and that officer is said to have given the same opinion.

14. Some years ago this Municipality paid a heavy price for a piece of land known as the Albequerque property for drainage purposes: nothing practical has so far come of this land acquirement. Mr. Reginald Gilbert, President of the Municipality in his Administration Report for 1896-97 observed "If the sullage water was drained off by open drains, much saving would be made in the Halalkhor service.

Two years later, Mr. R. P. Barrow Collector of Thana, commenting on the Municipal affairs of the town remarked :—

"It is to be regretted that no progress was made with the drainage scheme but this was unavoidable because of the heavy demands made on the Municipal purse by plague measures."

That scheme, your Petitioners greatly fear has been shelved for good.

15. Your Petitioners would beg leave to suggest the enfocement of economy in the management of this Municipality. A revision of the personnel is a needful reform. Another direction for economy is the appointment of a medical man for the local Charitable Dispensary on esser pay than the present incumbent draws. When before this town had only this Dispensary there are now over half a dozen highly qualified Medical Practitioners, who are treating not a few of the poor gratis. An Assistant Surgeon on a lower scale of pay would amply meet the requirements of a town so close to own the city.

16 The necessity of a Hospital or a Dispensary on a large scale in a Town so near a well-equipped city in that respect is in Petitioners humbly submit quite problematical.

17 Your Lordship's humble Petitioners respectfully ask that in view of the more pressing need of the town especially cheap pure water your Excellency may be pleased to restrain the Municipality of Bandra from throwing away the proposed contribution of Rs 10,000 on a costly School-House and to reserve it for improving the local tanks until such time as that body can see its way to approach Government for a loan to start their own Water Works.

18 And for this timely interference on their behalf,

N. M. LUNGRANA.
And 750 others.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present Messrs. H. G Gell, F. W. Caffe, James Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., S. D. Khote Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Munmohandas Ramjee, Dr. K. E. Dadacharjee, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

CONTRACTS FOR CLOTHING AND FLUSH PIPES.

The Committee considered the Commissioner's report that a contract for the supply of clothing to the Arthur Road Hospital during the year ending 30th April 1904, had been given to Messrs. Esuffali Abdul Ali, the cost of supplies being estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

The Commissioner also reported that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. of 500 of Messrs. Sutton and Co's. flush joint pipes at a cost of Rs. 1500. The reports were ordered to be recorded.

A SUIT FOR WHEEL TAX.

The Committee considered an application from the Assessor and Collector to file a suit for the recovery of Rs. 98 due by Mr. P. F. Fischer for wheel and animal taxes, stating that payment had not been made though several requests were made by the ward clerk and that no notice had been taken of a notice of demand. The sanction applied for was granted.

A NEW APPOINTMENT REPORTED.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 3rd inst. stating that he had appointed Mr. Framjee Buttoojee to the post of head clerk and accountant to the Executive Engineer in succession to the late Mr. Sorabjee Burjorjee Cooper. The letter was recorded.

CLEANING PIPES IN THE TULSI LAKE.

In response to a recent resolution of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner forwarded two reports on the question of cleaning the pipes and beads in the outlet tower of the Tulsi Lake for consideration. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, reported that "the pipes could only be cleaned when the lake is low, by lowering a man for the purpose and what he removed would be liable to fall into the inside of Tower and so pass into the pipes. The air vessels are not accessible for cleaning but their contents are occasionally blown off, there is no danger of the water contained in them passing into the pipes, but even if it did it would bear such an infinitesimal proportion to the whole as to be inappreciable. If the cover of the Tower were removed, there would be serious danger of some careless person falling down and getting sucked into the pipe, to do so would certainly not in my opinion assist in the aeration of the water, nor do I believe that any decomposition occurs in the Tower, the whole contents of which are continually changing. The effect of filtration is to almost entirely remove the iron contained in the water," The divisional Health Officer No. 1 Division, in his report, said :—Regarding the effect of filtration on the removal of iron from the Tulsi water. The greater portion of the iron contained in the unfiltered Tulsi water is removed by filtration. In April the amount of iron in the unfiltered Tulsi water from the receiving well at Malabar Hill was 0·1 parts per 100,000, by filtration this was reduced to 0·05 parts per 100,000. In May the amount of iron in the unfiltered Tulsi water was 0·14 parts per 100,000, this was reduced to 0·03 parts per 100,000 in the filtered water. In no instance during the last 4 years has the filtered Tulsi water contained sufficient iron to give this filtered water a yellow colour and in all the analyses that have been made the highest determination for iron in the filtered water has been 0·05 parts per 100,000. The effect of filtration has been to remove a greater portion of the iron from the water.

Both the reports were recorded.

EPIDEMIC FROM SMALL POX.

The meeting considered a letter from Mr. Lakhshanker Luxmishanker, dated from Junaghad 26th ultimo, forwarding a leaflet entitled "How Cleveland stamped out small-pox without vaccination," giving a number of cases of deaths from vaccination, and requesting for reasons given, that the Corporation will be pleased to make enquiries as to the number of annual deaths amongst infants resulting directly or indirectly from vaccination in Bombay and to invite expert opinion on the subject with a view to take such steps as may be deemed advisable.

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to send the communication to the Commissioner for disposal.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till next Wednesday.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at an adjourned sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions, yesterday.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT AND THEFT.

Nadirsha Cursetjee, a student, was again placed at the bar, charged with using as genuine a forged document, knowing or baving reason to believe the same to be forged, and with theft of a bill for Rs. 37-4 made out in favour of Eruchshah Dadabhoy against Mr. Fred. DeLair, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defence.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the prisoner was charged with using a forged document as genuine, and with removal of the document from the custody of the complainant, in other words, was the document forged, and was it used by the accused? The jury had also to consider whether the document was removed from the complainant's drawer without his consent. Going into the facts of the case, his lordship said, if Mr. DeLair's memory was to be trusted, it appeared the bill was paid not to the accused, but to D. B. Engineer, a young lad. The jury had to consider whether, when the accused gave the boy four annas for tram hire told him to go to Mr. DeLair's office and get the bill cashed, the boy was aware that a fraud was being committed, in which case the law would regard him as an accomplice. The jury were to judge from his demeanour in the witness-box how far they could trust his statements as to the part he took in the transaction. His lordship then reviewed the other evidence in the case, and told the jury to come to their verdict.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of both charges; and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT OF A CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

The prisoner in the former case was then charged with theft of a camera, lenses, films, and other photographic materials belonging to the same complainant, Eruchsha Dadabhoy.

The Judge: Ask the accused if he claims to be tried, or does he plead guilty?

Prisoner: I plead guilty. I pray for mercy, and express my regret. Whatever else is to be said my counsel will say.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, as counsel for the prisoner, said the accused had borne an excellent character at school, and that the punishment inflicted upon him in the other case would be a sufficient lesson to him to mend his ways. He was of tender age, and the learned counsel hoped his lordship would make his sentence concurrent with the other sentence, to which, he hoped, the prosecution would have no objection.

His lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment, making the sentence concurrent with the sentence in the other case.

The Third Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure, A boon to sensitive skins, Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed, Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

LECTURE ON THE SIKHS.

MR. MACAULIFFE'S PAPER.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

The Government has often been at a difficulty in providing for young Indian students moral readers which would command implicit acceptance. The Sikh writings abound with ethical instruction. Guru Nanak said: "Let others goods be to thee as swine to the Musalmans and kine to the Hindus:" His injunctions against theft extended even to fruit whether hanging from trees or fallen on the ground. He said: "The man who neither toucheth what is standing nor eateth what has fallen shall go to Paradise."

Guru Arjan wrote—
Renounce slander and envy of others;
Renounce the sins of lust and wrath;
Renounce works of pride and covetousness.
Gurdas has the following :—

"Paying attention to omens, the nine grihs, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, incantations, magic, divination by lines and by the voice is all vanity. It is vain to draw conclusions from the cries of donkeys, dogs, cats, kites, malalis, and jackals. Omens drawn from meeting a widow, a man with a bare head, from water, fire, sneezing hiccups, lunar and week days, unlucky moments, and conjunctions of planets are all superstition. The holy who reject such superstitions obtain happiness and salvation, People worship departed heroes, ancestors, saints, deceased co-wives, tanks, and pits, but all this is of no avail. "Devotion, penance, hom, feasts, fasting, austerities, pilgrimages, alms gifts, the service of gods and goddesses, are all inferior to truth, and so are hundreds of thousands of devices. Acting truly is labelled above them all. Falsehood is as the bitter poisonous akk; truth is as the sweet mango. Truth is a king who sleepeth in peace, falsehood is a thief who wandereth without a home. The king awaketh seizeth the thief and punisheth him in his court. Truth is beautiful like a turban on the head. Falsehood is a polluted clout. Truth is a powerful lion falsehood a weak lamb. Deal in truth and thou shalt gain. Why deal in falsehood which causeth loss? Truth is a current coin falsehood is counterfeit uncurrent copper. Hundreds of thousands of stars on a dark night afford some light, but when the one sun riseth they all disappear. In the same way falsehood disappeareth before truth. Truth and falsehood stand to one another in the relation of a stone to an earthen vessel. If a stone be thrown at an earthen vessel the latter will break. In either case it is the earthen vessel that suffereth. Falsehood is an offensive weapon, truth a defensive armour. Falsehood is an enemy who ever looketh for his opportunity of attack truth is a real friend who assisteth. Truth is a hero false hood amasseth what fake. Truth is immovable and on safe ground; falsehood standeth and trembleth on an insecure basis. Truth seizeth falsehood and knocketh it down. The whole world may see this. Falsehood which is deceitful ever aileth. Truth is ever safe and sound. Truth is ever seen to be true and falsehood false. The Sikh religion regulates the private lives of its votaries. They are taught to gather the bliss of early hours in communion with their Creator

On the subject of slander Gurdas writes—

"When the Sikhs hear slander of others, they should say, 'There is none worse than ourselves'. A Sikh ought to be ashamed to hear slander of another.'

Guru Teg Bahadur in speaking of the Turkish Emperors of India said:—We will gradually destroy the Turks who are ever engaged in very evil deeds and forming still darker designs. They must, it is true, at one time have performed greatly meritorious deeds and lived religiously to have obtained empire and dignity now. The king who acteth according to his religion, who practiseth justice, who is not greedy, who protecteth and showeth mercy to his subjects, who dispelleth their sorrows and conferreth happiness on them instead, who receiveth only reasonable revenue, who suppresseth thieves and robbers, who removeth the many similar obstacles to good government, and who ever acteth honestly, shall secure sovereignty for his descendants. "But those who, though they may have obtained empire by virtuous conduct in previous births, now perform evil deeds, who devote themselves mainly to sexual pleasures, and neither listen to nor make themselves acquainted with the sufferings of their subjects, who seize wealth by every means in their power, and who feel not compassion for the poor, shall find their empire and dignity daily decrease. The former rulers of India were generally just, and allowed the Hindus as well as the Musalmans the free exercise of their religion. Four Kumbh Melas have occurred during my residence in India, and on every occasion there was an outbreak of cholera which at least in one instance spread to distant countries, and now there is plague in the land which may be easily disseminated in large gatherings. Swami Dayanand Saraswati and his followers of the Arya Samaj are totally against such pilgrimages. The Editor of the "Akhbar-i-am" and I believe other editors also wrote this year against them. If the heads of the Hindu religion could be induced, in the interests of common humanity, to raise their voices against such dangerous pilgrimages, and if the Gurus' injunctions could be impressed on the Sikhs, it may in time be possible for men to dispense with such sanctity as they can obtain from drinking polluted matter, and bathing in water charged with the microbes of cholera and bubonic plague. It cannot be said that the Sikh religion was in a very pure state in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but had subsequently the fortunes of war been different on the banks of the Sutluj, it is probable that some enlightened successor of his might have done for Sikhism what Constatine did for Christianity. The members of several religious in the countries under the Indian Government have at different times solicited State countenance or support. The authorities may rest assured that such solicitations are not based on disloyalty—rather are they based on a simple belief in British imperiality—but, when they are refused, and not quite sure that loyalty is fostered thereby. I do not know if the reply, that we are pledged to religious neutrality, is always satisfactory or that its import is understood by the people In my humble opinion, it is also, a mistake to suppose that, if we assist one religion, we shall be called upon to assist other. I, a Christian and foreigner, have been requested by representative Sikh societies to resign the Civil service and translate their sacred books into English. No Mohammaden would ask a Christian to translate the Kuran, or accept his version of it if he did. Nor would the Brahmans ask Europeans for assistance in rendering the Veds and Shastars into English, or even their right to peruse them. That far-seeing statesman, Sir John Malcolm, wrote :—"Perhaps the greatest of all dangers will occur when our subjects, taught by us, shall have cast off those moral restraints, and maxims with which their religions abound, and yet not adopt that sincerity of faith in the divine precepts which would fill and elevate their minds." Sikhism mainly differs from Christianity in that it inculcates the transmigration of the soul, and an ampler belief in destiny than is perhaps compatible with great success in civil life. It however affords a means of extrication from the toils of fate. Destiny written on the forehead is compared to the reversed letters of a seal. When men make obeisance to a spiritual guide, the letters assume their ordinary appearance, and man is regenerated and put on the road to emancipation. The belief in destiny however has made the Sikhs some of the finest and most daring soldiers of the East. No change of their religion could make them braver or more loyal. In the course of this lecture we have seen that Sikhism prohibits idolatry, hypocrisy, caste exclusiveness, the concremation of widows, the immurement of women, to use wine and other intoxicants, tobacco-smoking, infanticide, slander, pilgrimages to the sacred rivers and tanks of the Hindus; and it inculcates loyalty, gratitude for all favours received, philanthropy, justice, impartiality, truth, honesty, and all the moral and domestic virtues known to the holiest Christians. It would be difficult to point to a more comprehensive ethical code, Thus far we have traced Sikhism as it was taught by the Gurus, but now the reverse of the picture has to be presented. I must admit with regret that the practice of the majority of the Sikhs is quite different from the precept of their religion. A knowledge of the language in which their sacred books are written is not now possessed by more than perhaps twenty-five men in the world, and perhaps even the number twenty-five is an exaggeration. There are no readable or trustworthy commentaries or translations in Indian languages of these books, but an English translation would give the rising generation of Sikhs a knowledge of their religion, and at the same time assist them in acquiring a knowledge of our language. Professor Weber in his history of Indian literature gives it as his opinion that Buddhism lost its hold on India because its code of ethics was deemed too strict for the people. Sikhism is in danger of losing its hold for the same reason. Gurdas, whose name I have so often mentioned says, "The way of Sikhism is narrow, it is sharper than the edge of a sword and finer than a hair;" and unless support comes to it from some quarter its future is in serious jeopardy. In recent year one of the so-called Sikh States has openly renounced its allegiance to Sikhism, and two other important States in the Punjab are falling under the influences of the followers of Joseph Balsamo, known to the readers of Carlyle's Essays as Count Cagliostro. There have been besides serious defections of large bodies of residents of British districts from the Sikh faith. Sikhs who now present themselves for enlistments in our army, generally appear with shaven hair, and in other ways show their ignorance or neglect of the precepts of their religion. In one of the last addresses of the Khalsa Dewan to a Viceroy I read—"The Khalsa Dewan has seen with great regret the continual decrease of the Sikhs populations, and is now considering the steps to be taken to check the evil social customs which undoubtedly have had much to do with this result." I have seen it stated that last census shows an increase of the Sikh population. The increase is only in the figures, not in the population. At former enumerations village Sikhs in their ignorance generally recorded themselves as Hindus, though in the column for sect they often described themselves as Sikhs, but they were frequently totalled up as Hindus, as indeed they virtually were. With the experience gained by time a sharp line of demarcation has now been drawn between Sikhs and Hindus, and the result is larger figures, but in reality there has been a great decrease of the Sikh population. Writers who have asserted the contrary, have had their time too much occupied with other duties to study the facts of the case, or read periodical Gurumukhi literature. Even if looking to the present state of the Sikh religion, we are here to-day only engaged in a matter of academic interest, let us hope that the teaching of the great and inspired Sikh Gurus, and the literature which has gathered round it, will not be allowed to pass into oblivion, and that the spirit which nerved the arms of the Sikhs to gallant deeds under their sixth and tenth Gurus and under British command in many a well-fought field, may still abide as a bulwark of British power in this land. How the Sikhs became amilitant race, their bravery, and their devotion to the British must be reserved for another lecture.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormasjee and Co's. Cotton Circular dated Honkong purely is thus summerised :—

Total sales of Indian Yarn during the past fortnight 8,000 bales, consisting of :—

2500	bales of No. 20	sold at dols	112	to dols	121	and	130
750	do	16	do	103	do	118	„ 126
1200	do	12	do	98	do	107	
3200	do	10	do	92	do	108	
50	do	8	do	9½			
300	do	6	do	87½			

Values.—A rise of dols. 1-2 to 1 has taken place Maket firm.

Sales of Japanese Yarn in Hongkong.—Sales 1,200 bales. No. 20 at dols. 126 to 131 and 13s, at dols. 123 1-2 to dols. 125 1-2.

Local Mill.—Sales nil.

Unsold Stocks of Indian.—About 20,000 bales, under offtake as above, arrivals of 7,500 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of 5,000 bales.

Exchange on India.—Rs. 125 1-4 wire and Rs. 125 1-2 post.

Sales from Shanghai are reported about 5,000 bales consisting of :—

1650	bales of No. 20	at Tls.	86.00	to	91.50
700	do	16 do	84.00	to	90
650	do	12 do	76.00	to	81.50
2000	do	10 do	72.00	to	80.00

Unsold Stocks.—About 41,000 bales.

Exchange on India as on the 1st June. 1903—Rs. 174 1-2 wire and Rs. 175 1-2 post.

Japanese Spinning.—Sales nil.

Local.—Sales nil.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

SEVEN LIVES LOST IN THE DISTILLERY BLAZE.

The terrible fire which broke out on the 12th ult., in the Ardgowan Distillery, Greenock, was not extinguished until the 13th, and then it was found that no fewer than seven persons had lost their lives, while many were injured. The flames spread with alarming rapidity. Fifteen thonsand casks of whisky exploded in the distillery; and the whole of the contents poured in a fiery river down the street and also into a stream leading from the distillery and passing through a flour mill owned by Messrs. Muir and Co.

The flaming spirit quickly set the mill ablaze, and in a few minutes the north wall of the mill was blown into the street.

A large crowd was watching the fire outside the mill and when the wall fell many were buried beneath the debris, while others were struck by stones and bricks. It was not until the wreckage was cleared away that the full extent of the disaster was known.

The dead bodies of five persons were found, the victims being Archibald Nicol, 15; Agnes Dunlop (or Purcel). 48; William Sloan, 16; Devid Collins 8 and Chrissie Buchanan, 4, Many people were injured, and of these William Richardson, 50, and a boy subsequently died in the infirmary.

Of the injured four were detained in the infirmary, and two are in a critical contition. Several others were sent home after their injuries had been dressed.

A particulary exciting scene was witnessed during the height of the fire. One of the men of H. M. S. Benbow, who had got into a building, was compelled by the dense smoke to take refuge in a window near the roof.

He could neither get up nor down, and dared not turn back. A comrade on the roof, seeing his danger crept to the eaves, and lowered himself clinging by his hands to the roof. The man on the window grasped his legs and pulled himself up to safety, his rescuer then following.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,16,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	379	9	640
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,21,990	61,95,363	1,09,890	90,27,243
Total for 26 weeks	28,37,990	63,70,363	1,13,890	93,22,243
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,768	1,86,051	2,655	2,92,475
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	403	6	634
Total to corresponding date do.	28,36,512	56,75,738	77,685	85,89,935

Increase for the week...... Rs. 2,525
Do. to date........ „ 7,32,308

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	18	23	..	41
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	9,555	8,157	45	17,757
Total for 26 weeks	9,855	8,557	45	18,457
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	442	277	1	720
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	16	...	42
Total to corresponding date do.	10,826	8,890	66	19,822

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 20
Decrease to date .... „ 1,365

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

An interesting question is being raised as to whether King Victor Emmanuel may not be accompanied to Paris by Queen Helena. A good deal of reserve is displayed on the subject, but in one or two quarters the statement is categorically made, and there is some disposition to believe that it may be true.

Count Stephen Tisza, the successor of M. Szell at the head of the Hungarian Ministry, is not alone Premier; he is that very rare bird in Ministerial dovecotes, a Prime Minister who is also the son of a Prime Minister. His father, M. Koloman Tisza, for nearly twenty years wielded the Premiership wisely and well. The son is said to inherit many of the father's qualities. He is one of the old school of Liberals, who will make no compromise with obstruction, and is credited with a force of will which has made him rather more than the normal proportion of enemies. Whether his preference for taking difficulties in front rather than by more politic means will answer among Hungarian factions remains to be seen.

Prof. Ricco, of the Sicillian Observatory, after a lengthened examination of Mount Etna, gives it as his conviction that the long period of quiescence in the volcano is giving way to a period of disturbance. There have been several shocks recently, some of them so slight as to entirely escape the most sensitive seismic instruments of the Catania Observatory, though quite real enough in the Etna district itself to produce a vivid terror among the population. Prof. Ricco thinks that this period of intermittent upheavals may last a long time.

We have once or twice mentioned the remarkable apparatus invented by Signors Bruce and Turchi, which renders it possible to telephone and telegraph simultaneously along the same wire. This remarkable invention was on Monday put into permanent use for ordinary working purposes between Boulogne and Ferrara, and is working with quite satisfactory efficiency. As a new development of this kind can hardly fail to attract the attention of other Governments, the matter seems quite worth mentioning.

Grand army manœuvers are again beginning to be talked about in France. This year they will take place in the region of the Rhone, under the supreme command of Gen. Metzinger. Meanwhile, a learned abbe, M. Provart, the author of a history of "The Dauphin, Father of Louis XV. points out from his own work that the first grand monœuvres in history took place in France, and go back to 1699. The operations took place around Compiegne, and 50,000 men were engaged. The first corps, whose aim was to capture Compiegne, was commanded by the Dauphin himself, with the King, the Princes of the blood, and the dethroned James II. of England as his lieutenants-general. An army so royally generalled could not be otherwise than victorious, which it was.

Some £20,000 is estimated to have been lost in connection with missiong Yorkshire pigeons. The Yorkshire Pigeon Flying Federation released 7,500 birds at Winchester recently and only about 150 had returned. This non-return is attributed to the bad weather. In the meantime come reports of stray pigeons alighting on the screw steamer Michigan up Channel and elsewhere.

Mr. J. Lowrey Northern Poor-Law Inspector, has been describing the Teesdale Union, with its 5,000 odd tramps, as a casual pauper's paradise. A really comfortable room, good beds and food were supplied, the tramps had a friendly chat, and were discharged without detention or work being exacted. In fact, the guardians simply provided a tramps' club-room, and they would be astonished if they heard the nomads planning and preparing for their further circular tour. He counselled the guardians forthwith to get rid of this state of things by the adoption of the cell system, keeping the casuals in strict isolation, and detaining all tramps for 48 hours.

Among the exhibits of the Post Office Department at the St. Louis Exhibition will be a quaint wooden chart formerly used by the Spanish in the post-office at Manila. This chart was hung on the wall of the building, and the names of those who had letters or newspapers were written, and exposed to the public on slips of paper which fitted into notches upon its surface. Only when a Filipino saw his name on the chart did he inquire at the window for letters. Similar arrangements are found in many of the towns, and smaller cities in Spain and in some part of South America.

A new and terrible danger menaces transatlantic travel "Science Siftings" States that for the first time on record, a great iceberg fleet has drifted southward from the Arctics into the line of travel during the late spring storms. Steamers arriving in northern ports have nearly all encountered from three or four to 60 or 70 icebergs, many of them of great size. The largest number was reported by the Belgian steamship Pennland. They were stretched over 158 miles, and numbered 72. In fact, every steamer that has arrived in port during the past spring has reported at least two or three bergs. Field ice appeared in quantities to the surprise of mariners, early in February.

The Siamese are perhaps the French of the Orient, and the status of woman in this odd little kingdom is as odd and contradictory as the kingdom itself. Although the husband has full authority over wife and children to the extent of killing them if he chooses. Yet woman in some respects seems to rule. A husband may take more than one wife, but he rarely does so, except when he is wealthy; and married couples are generally faithful and devoted, rendering the law which gives so much power to the husband a dead letter in practice.

"Song-spotting" is a new industry described by "T A.T.," the new penny pocket magazine journal. The song-spotter" is the accredited and responsible agent of the big London music publishing firms—or some of them at all events. His business is to go from one seaside resort to another all the summer round, spending a week or so at each, and "spotting" which ditties 'go" and which do not. He knows that some among the songs whose choruses are hummed upon the sands this summer will be the favourites during the dark winter evenings. So he reports each evening to his principals in London. These latter have, of course, other song-spotters working on similar lines in other districts. and should the reports coincide regarding any particular ballad, negotiations are at once opened with the composer for the acquisition of the copyright.

In the "Life of Lord Dufferin," just published (Hutchinson), Mr. Drummond Black recall an amusing incident which happened at the capital during his lordship's Governor Generalship of Canada. One day the Countess was to be at home to receive visitors, so she and Lady Harriot Fletcher sat in state; but nobody came! At five o'clock Lord Dufferin came home, and his wife remarked that not a single soul had called to see them. The servant was duly questioned, and it turned out he had replied not at home to every caller. The visitors book revealed the fact that the callers were 104 in number, so Lady Dufferin promptly sat down and wrote 104 letters of explanation and apology.

One aspect of the blessing of Pax Britannica being extended from the Mediterranean to the Equator is that every honest religious faith is free to exercise its functions, provided they are performed with peace and good will to neighbours. Already, Mr. John Ward states in the Windsor Magazine, several places of Christian worship exist in Khartoum; nearly every faith Catholic Greek Church, and Protestant—is represented. The English service is temporarily held in a large room in the Palace but Lady Wingate has started a fund for building a public church in Khartoum. The singing is excellent, the choir being led and trained by Lady Wingate. After service everyone stands up and sings the National Anthem. This has been done every Sunday since the memorable day when Lord Kitchener had the funeral service of Gordon performed on the spot of his martyrdom.

Three weeks ago a man named Saunders, while fishing in the River Axe, near Weston-super-Mare, hooked a fine jack, which broke away carrying in its interior three hooks and a portion of the tackle. A day or two ago Saunders' son, while fishing in the same locality, captured the identical fish—hooks and all.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

If all that is said and written about Queen Draga be true, says "M. A. P.," she is certainly a very remarkable woman. She owes her success not so much to beauty as to that nameless fascination and power which is often in women, as well as in men, a magnetism not the less potent because it is undefinable. I have seen her described in a London paper by the pen of another lady as not in the least beautiful, with a complexion dark enough for a gipsy, and a certain unpleasant expression. But she has height; she has beautiful dark hair; and she has sparkling dark eyes that probably reveal something of the ardent, masterful soul that is underneath.

She certainly has marvellous powers of getting what she wants. She was but a lady-in-waiting to the King's mother when first she met her future husband, and had already been married. What subtlety she must have shown to have been able to win the young king—then only seventeen years of age—with that jealous mother watching every woman that came near her boy, and with the boy's father as well, and all the ministers, and all the great ecclesiastical authorities, and all the popular passion of Servia working against her! But she conquered them all with no weapon but those great dark eyes of hers and a subtle tongue, and her strong will. And to-day there are few women in Europe who have such costly jewels, such uncontrolled power, and it is added, who have managed to heap up such vast treasures.

Poor thing! That last sentence was written less than a year and a half ago. To-day Queen Draga is without jewels, without power, without life—lying in an unconsecrated and unnamed grave. The poorest and most miserable woman in Europe grows pale at the thought of her fate.

A tragic destiny, a brief role, an extraordinary history, in so many words (writes a French journalist) may the life of this Royal victim be given. Born in Belgrade on August 2nd, 1876, his brith preceded by six years that of his kingdom. Reared by a harsh father and a loving and indulgent mother, his childhood was passed in the midst of mysteries, intrigues, and enmities. Then one fine day all was changed. His father was proclaimed king in the streets of Belgrade, and he became Leir to a throne. In youth Alexander's atavistic tendencies sent him back to the study of the complex problems of political Servia which had troubled his early childhood. He was unusually thoughtful and serious for a boy, and had always a marked taste for military life.

For the first three years of Milan's reign peace reigned in the palace of Belgrade—an ephemeral peace, however; new political conspiracies complicated the grave matrimonial dissensions of Milan and Natalie. The young Alexander was often the witness of terrible and degrading scenes, and it was during one of these Royal quarrels that he let fall from his lips the pathetic words, I must grow big quickly so as to be able to defend my mother against my father.

He grew big—his first coup detat is familiar to all—how he, a lad of seventeen, looked up his potent and grave Ministers and proclaimed himself king. is independence and his courage pleased his people. He was accepted with acclamation. It was the apogee of Alexander's destiny. From that great moment his star gradually declined—he took counsel with his father quarrelled with his mother, married a wife, experimented with autocracy—until at last it reached the bloody horizon where it was extinguished for ever.

One day Mme. Rejane found herself opposite a house on the Thames Embankment between the Chelsea and the Albert bridges—the two bridges that belong to the pleasant and classic suburb of Chelsea. "Mais c'est ravissant," said the famous French actress and well she might. Imagine a huge house with a great balcony; and then imagine this balcony so covered and crowded with flowers as to look like a garden on some monster house-boat; and you have some idea of what the Clock House in Chelsea is like. Here it was that last week Mrs. Huntington, wife of the great paper manufacturer, gave one of the prettiest balls of the season. The spacious rooms were all decorated with banks of flowers with Mrs. Huntington's well-known teste, and everybody was made happy by the three daughters of the household, who are among the best hostesses in London. There were bevies of pretty girls, and the numerous personal and political friends of the family were there, and in short, it was a gathering of most that is eminent and most that is pretty in London. Dancing went on till the small hours, and even staid politicians were tempted to the dance. A quite delightful evening.

M. Plancon. Lhevinne, the Russian pianist, the New Zealand Band, the bands of the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, Scots and Irish Guards, and the trumpeters of the Household Cavalry will also contribute to this splendid effort of the Union Jack Club—which does good work for soldiers and sailors in memory of those who fell in South Africa. Tickets are going like hot cakes, and all the grand tier boxes have been sold. But there are some seats still to be had of the usual agents, or, from Mrs. Benalds, the Hon. Sec 7 Cadogan Place, S. W.

The Chamber of Calais, in co-operation with the Royal Cirque Ports Yacht Club at Dover, is holding the Calais Regatta on June 17th, 18th, and 19th, the object being to promote (l'entente cordiale.). Entries for the fifteen matches have come in daily; and Mr. Andrew Thomson the well-known handicapper and Mr. Podevin the secretary of the club have had a very busy time. The English Colony have thrown themselves heart and soul into the project, and the meeting is sure to help to cement those cordial relations which have been so much furthered by the recent visit to France of King Edward.

Quite literally, perhaps, this is not a holiday number, appearing as does barely midway between Whitsun and August. But it is a birthday issue and one feels in holiday mood in its production so that I may be pardoned for calling special attention to a tiny illustrated booklet on (Holidays in Belgium and the Ardennes) just issued by the great Eastern Railway. It may be obtained free on application to the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, so that readers with a minimum of trouble and, at no expense at all can see for themselves how excellently produced it is and how tempting a bill of holiday fare it presents.

To those who prefer to holiday-make in England—and they are of late years more numerous than even the vast Continental contingent—I would earnestly commend the literature issued by the North-Eastern Railway which can be obtained gratis from the Chief Passenger Agent, N. E. R., York. And to those whose holiday horizon is still further bounded—whose purses and whose opportunities cannot carry them further than the valley of the Thames—I suggest the study of the splendid opportunities set forth by the London United Electric Tramways Company on the cover of this issue of (M. A. P.). Assuredly those whose holiday is measured by hours and not by weeks, whose spare coins number pence rather than pounds should arise and call Mr. Clifton Robinson blessed.

Louie Freear! Less than a decade ago the name was scarcely known to the public, at least the London public. To-day it is a household word and will go down to posterity as that of in Mr. Herman Merivale's words (the greatest low-comedy actress on the stage of to-day). On April 19th, 1782 so Dr. Brewer tells us Mrs. Fotzherdert died from laughter at the way Charles Banister portrayed Polly in Gay's (Beggar's Opera) at the (Lane) I do not know whether a similar fate has ever overtaken any of Miss Freear's auditors but I should not be surprised to learn that it had. One has but to see Miss Freear act to recognise that there is in her that divine spark which differentiates genius from talent. Yet even for genius there is no royal road to success, as those who read Miss Freear's characteristic contribution will be reminded. If her consummate art is innate, it has been perfected by long and hard experience. Happy in her success however Miss Freear prefers to forget the ups and downs of the past and to bask in the sun-lit present of fame and fortune.

I must confess to having had a great curiosity to meet the little lady off the stage and as I journeyed to her house in Camberwell, I wondered whether I should find her consumed by melancholy like that another great laughter-compeller, Grimaldi. Well, as a matter of fact Miss Freear off the stage is very much the same as on it. The inimitable 'gaminerie' the quick transitions from sidesplitting fun to throat-choking pathos of her theatrical impersonations are part and parcel of herself. For the rest she is devoted to music and animals, particularly dogs, and is a warm-hearted impulsive independent Irish girl who does much good by stealth and has only one fault. Like poor Dan Leno she has worked—is working—too hard.

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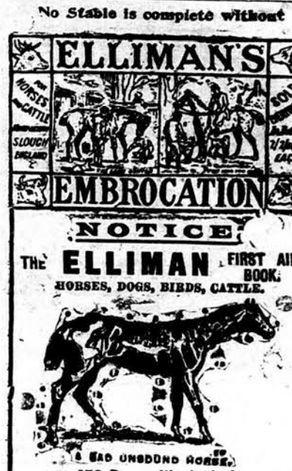
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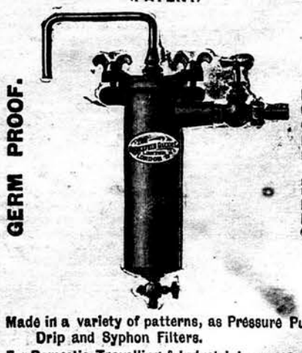
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